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### AN AUTUMN VISIT TO THE PRINTERS' BURIAL GROUND.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

"And ever near us, though unseen,  
The dear immortal spirits tread;  
For all the boundless universe  
Is life. There is no death."

A VISIT to the printers' burial lots in Rosehill and Calvary cemeteries cannot but be of much interest to the sympathetic printer, especially if he is one whose residence in Chicago and its environs has been prolonged sufficiently to allow of his being familiar with the names that will meet his gaze when the chosen spot has been reached. What recollections of bygone days will crowd the memory while scanning the mute symbols that mark the last resting-place of former companions? The mind goes back to former days, when these our friends shared with us the excitements, ambitions and trials of the struggle of life, the calmful retrospect causing an hour's time to pass peacefully into oblivion, while the saddening influences so intimately associated with the place cannot be dispelled.

In Rosehill the printers have been exceptionally fortunate in the selection of their burial place and in its surroundings. The lot is a large, triangular shaped piece of ground, centrally located, and hemmed in on all sides by beautiful plats, where lettered marble and granite bear the names of Chicago's oldest and best-known families. The mounds in this particular section bear evidence of watchful care, and as we stroll under the November sun we are apt to find ourselves conjecturing how many more of our friends we will carry through these winding paths before our friends carry us.

On arriving at our destination at the entrance to the lot bearing the inscription of the Chicago Typographical Union, our first thought is that the graves have been multiplying with astonishing rapidity since our last visit, and so they have; they are now forming a huge crescent, the name on each one of whose hundred

headstones is apt to cause us a fresh start. Many of the names are those of former intimate friends, while all have a singularly familiar appearance, showing that at some former time they were in some way interwoven with our existence.

How long ago it seems since O. S. Burdick, A. H. Waldo and A. S. Fulton have been laid here. Then there are Henry D. Adams and Hiram Woodbury, better known than those first mentioned, and "Thad" Remington, as gentle a nature as ever lived, and the handsome Paul Keating whose untimely end caused such regret. We then come to the name of W. G. Kerchival, a sturdy little opponent when you did not agree with him on some question of policy; and G. F. Dunnivant and Henry F. Chase, both well known in their time.

A short distance around the circle, and we are confronted with the names of Edward Irwin and E. J. Lafferty, two men who in their day were closely associated with everything pertaining to printers and printing in Chicago. O. P. Martin and Henry S. Pickard follow, equally well known and fully as conspicuous as the two preceding them. If you will take the trouble to examine the list of officers of the typographical union for a period of twenty-five years back you will find these four last mentioned names scattered profusely over the scroll, for they were intrusted with many honorable and responsible positions. W. D. Stevenson rests near by, and who does not remember him? How natural it seemed long after his death to look for "Bolliver" (as he was known to his friends) to come around when the union election was drawing nigh! After passing a few names that are not quite so familiar, we come to that of the genial John Roddy, who had many friends. There are also kind old "Joe" Duster and Howard Lockwood, and a score or over of more recent date.

As the time for departure draws near we again inspect the tombstones clustered so thickly around the substantial monument in the center (an eloquent testimonial of the generosity and good taste of the printers of Chicago), and again we are confronted with well-

known names, among them G. Cruickshank, S. Roberts, Thomas E. May, D. A. Booze, J. C. Carolan, George E. Hulett, J. J. Bennett, Walter A. Rice and Edward A. Hasty.

There appears to be a great number of these little mounds with familiar names at the head of each, certainly a great number for one calling to contribute to "God's acre" in so brief a time. And still they are not all here in the burial lot of the typographical union. Many are scattered here and there throughout the inclosure, perhaps the best remembered of whom are James O'Hara, who lies in a family lot not far away; and John Buckie, Jr., who sleeps under the shadow of the imposing monument of the old volunteer firemen's association. Both Buckie and O'Hara were members of the Old-Time Printers' Association, and both left many relatives and hosts of friends in this city, where they had resided for many, many years.

In Calvary cemetery, a half-hour's ride north from Rosehill, the typographical union has also a lot, improved in about the same manner as the one at Rosehill, a beautiful monument, and granite headstone at each grave, being the distinguishing feature in both. The printers' lot at Calvary is quite a distance from the entrance. We follow the main avenue until the bridge is crossed; monuments and shafts and simple headstones in profusion marking the way on either hand. Shortly after crossing the bridge the printers' monument comes into view, and the inclosure is quickly reached. Here, as at Rosehill, will be seen the names of men who in their day were prominent in the counsels of the typographical union.

James Moffit, dear to the memory of the printers of twenty or more years ago, was the first to occupy a grave here. He was followed by Michael Woodlock, and he after the interval of a few years by Patrick Conway. After another interval came James H. King, the impulsive and generous hearted, whose large family are well known to all printers of this city. And there lies the witty J. J. Fitzhenry, who answered the popular notion of the typical printer as fully as any man that ever lived. Martin S. Ryan, and Bernard McCollins, and Seraphim Prevost, and many others follow, while a newly-made grave marks the spot where they so recently laid poor Roger Feeney, who, though dying young, lived long enough to make a multitude of friends.

In looking around and contemplating matters from a material point of view, it must be confessed that the printers of Chicago deserve everlasting credit for the thoughtful manner in which they have so creditably provided for the dead of their number. On every hand are evidences of care, tenderness and forethought, the more agreeable when the careless, often shiftless, character of the printer in life is taken into consideration. Whatever the faults of the printer, a visit to this place will surely put forward much in extenuation. Here the storm-tossed printer will take his last long

sleep in peace and quiet. But it is very peaceful and solitary out here near the shore of Lake Michigan, and as the evening comes on it becomes more so. The autumn breeze is more chilling as night comes on, a thin coating of ice is forming on the little pools of water here and there, the wind sighs and whistles through the bare branches of the trees, making it all so very, very quiet and lonesome, that at last we sadly take our departure. But our friends must stay in this quiet place; stay until we join them, as join them we must sooner or later, for all must come to this.

"The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces,  
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,  
Yes, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,  
And, like this unsubstantial pageant faded,  
Leave not a rock behind: we are such stuff  
As dreams are made of, and our life  
Is rounded with a sleep."

Translated for THE INLAND PRINTER by A. Scholl.

#### ESSAY ON TYPOGRAPHICAL MAKE-READY.

NO. XIV, CONCLUSION.—BY M. MOTTEROZ, PARIS.

THE impressions having become more difficult to execute now, as it is no longer a matter of book-printing, that being almost exclusively done in the provinces, the same class of workmen which formerly opposed the sectional fountain-roller is now copying it in its elementary form, which takes much time and only gives incomplete results. These pressmen and others cut the ordinary fountain-roller into round cylinders or drums of the dimensions of the pages; then having detached them, they place as many of them on the core as there are series of pages, by fastening each piece with redoubled strings, forming muffs on both sides of each drum.

At the end of the difficulties inherent to such a rudimentary proceeding, pressmen who formerly hid the sectional fountain-roller so they would not have to use it, have provided themselves over again with them, and now appear to appreciate them as much as they repelled them in the past. These fountain-rollers are composed of:

1. Cores turned on a lathe, all of the same diameter, and with no wrinkles on their surface.
2. Rings of metal, cast iron or copper, carrying a screw with a ruffled head, the screw being intended to hold the ring on the core.
3. Drums of the fountain-roller of ordinary roller composition, cut in round slices one centimètre in thickness. It is necessary that this material should be founded on a core having a diameter of three to four thousandth parts less than the one which had passed on the turn. It embraces the core roller much better.
4. Intermediate drums of wood, any sort of metal, or simply printing material. These drums are destined to be used for blanks before the parts which need no ink, must be of a much less diameter than the fountain drums. Their orifice should be much larger than the core roller, so that it can easily slide upon it. Their thickness may vary from one to ten centimètres, but it

is those of one centimètre which are the most used. The drums for blanks is the only detail which the pressman can make for himself; the rings, their screws and the passage of the core on the turn need the intervention of a mechanic. All this is such a cheap matter that no proprietor would refuse his workman such useful accessories, and if such should be the case, it would actually be to the advantage of the workman to get them himself, the cost being trifling. I acted in this way during the time I passed on machines, and no money expended was ever more profitable to me. The rings are the most expensive. Two for each roller are sufficient, if necessary; but the whole advantage of the system is not fully developed if each core does not possess eight or sixteen rings, two for each band of ink, so that one series of drums can be removed without touching the others. Used in this way, the inking drums are grouped against the parts of the form which needs the most ink, and they are more or less intermixed with intermediate drums before the other pages. With a proper regulation of the distribution, it is in this way possible to have a strong color on an engraving or a line of display type, while the adjoining strip remains as gray as it is necessary. For a letter-head or any equivalent work, only a single inking drum is placed on the core, trimmed by the blade of the knife, and the inker only gives the most imperceptible thread of ink that is necessary. By combining the drums with the run of the distributors, according to the needs of the form, an intensity of tone and brilliant effect is obtained, such as only the ancient halls, the "puppets," could furnish. Since my sectional fountain-rollers were established I have not seen any of the insurmountable regulating of the inker. These fountain-rollers and my methods of make-ready have made the work so easy for me that of all my ancient callings none has given me as much satisfaction as that of pressman. The years passed at the printing-machine have been for me the most lucrative and the most agreeable of my life as a workman.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### BOOK-HUNTERS AND BIBLIOGRAPHERS.

BY A BOOK-LOVER.

SEVERAL years ago a Philadelphia dealer in old books and prints issued a catalogue, on the front cover of which was an etching of a bibliophile looking into the window of a bookstore. The dear old fellow had the air of a typical book-lover who had "wandered out of yesterday" into a ruder and more material today. His broad-brimmed silk hat, long frock coat, with spacious pockets, out of which protruded some suggestive manuscripts and printed matter; his "breeches baggy at the knees," all betokened the book-hunter of a bygone day, "heedless of the public jeers." It pleases one's fancy to think that the gentle old fellow's eye may have been arrested by a rare Dibdin, or one of the twenty-five copies of Burton's "Book-Hunter" on large paper (1862), or an early

Walton — he was not so antiquated in appearance as to prefer to these,

"Aldines, Bodonis, Elzevirs."

A contemporary of Dr. John Hill Burton, his is not yet a familiar figure in the metropolis of meat. The book-hunter of today, unless he be a clergyman, rarely takes the time to glance at the contents of a bookseller's window. "Mighty dollar-hunters," and not "mighty book-hunters," is the vision presented to our gaze in a city noted for its commercial enterprises, its energy and push. Mr. Marshall Field, Mr. George M. Pullman and Mr. P. D. Armour are buyers of books, but how long do you suppose one of these would pause in his daily round to gaze into a shop window? It is claimed for Mr. John D. Rockefeller that he will stop by the roadside to pluck a wild flower — but when he buys a book it is with the same eye to business that he buys an oil well, it must be a good investment. The progressive spirit is always running at high pressure speed with a powerful steam motor behind it. It is not such as these who can spare the time to turn book-hunter — even the exception does his hunting by proxy. Yet there are bibliophiles and book-hunters among us, and the number is constantly increasing, as is evidenced by the constantly increasing demand for books about books, the vade-mecums of the amateur, the ready guide to what is desirable and fashionable. Here are Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. out with the announcement that six of these volumes are in course of preparation; and the Messrs. Macmillan have just issued a second edition of Mr. Andrew Lang's delightfully gossipy little volume, "The Library," two hundred and fifty copies of which are to be on large paper of the hand-made variety. This book was originally issued as one of the "Art at Home Series" (1881), and the only changes of importance noted in the new issue are a second preface, and a postscript to the chapter by Mr. Austin Dobson on "Illustrated Books." "The Library" is, with one possible exception — Burton's "Book-Hunter" — the most entertaining volume on this fascinating subject that has yet appeared; and in the matter of instruction it heads the list of books to be desired by the amateur. The charming frontispiece, representing a scholar and a student in a medieval library, has been preserved in the second edition. This frontispiece is engraved by Swain after a drawing by Walter Crane, and is a most lovely bit of work. The other full-page illustrations are three in number, two of buildings, the other a facsimile title-page of "*Le Rommant de la Rose*" (Paris, 1529).

The chapter headings of "The Library" are, "An Apology for the Book-Hunter"; "The Library"; "The Books of the Collector"; and "Illustrated Books." Bibliophilism needs no defense, but in his humorous way Mr. Lang shows how great things may come of humble beginnings. The nucleus of Sir Walter Scott's library, rich in the works of poets and magicians, of alchemists, and anecdotists, was "an



assortment of broadsheet ballads and scrapbooks, bought in boyhood." One man's taste may lead him to collect sermons, another's black-letter books, while another may be captivated "by the plays of such obscurities as Nabbes and Glapthorne." Richard de Bury, who wrote the first treatise on the care and preservation of books, found a "rushing river of joy" to gladden his heart as often as he could have a chance of going to Paris, a city which is still foremost in fine bookmaking as it is in the number of its book-hunters. "Twenty books about books are written in Paris for one that is published in England," wrote Mr. Lang in 1881, but this may not be quite true today, as in England a whole brood of such volumes have made their appearance since Mr. Lang's "Library" gave impetus to the subject. No one in England, however, has written so learnedly on the subject as Mr. Lang, or as Janin, Nodier, and bibliophile Jacob (Paul Lacroix) in France. Dr. John Hill Burton caricatured the subject somewhat, but still gave us in his "Book-Hunter" the humorous side of Bibliomania. His caricature of De Quincey (Papaverius) is pathetic and inimitable. The author of "The Library" is himself a book-hunter of the true stamp, but he acknowledges many errors of omission and commission. Speculating in books is not one of these, and in this he agrees with Mr. Hill Burton that "no good comes of gentlemen amateurs buying and selling." The amateur should not buy books as a speculator buys shares, meaning to sell again at a profit as soon as occasion offers." Naturally, those who disagree with this dictum say that Mr. Lang is no authority.

This is largely a matter of sentiment after all, and the amateur who is without sentiment is without the instinct of the true bibliophile. The man who could part with a book which is also a relic of some great collector or author, except to a friend, does not deserve to possess such a relic. Mr. Lang's story of M. de Latour's discovery in a dingy book stall of J. J. Rousseau's copy of the "Imitation of Christ," should quicken the pulse of a clerical speculator. This little Elzevir, without a date, contained Rousseau's name on the fly-leaf and marginal notes in his handwriting. Some withered flowers, which proved to be periwinkles, were also found among the sacred pages. "That night, so excited was Mr. de Latour, he never closed an eye. . . . He imagined that the delights of the amateur could only go further in heaven." Writing in 1763 to a correspondent, Jean Jacques asked for a copy of the "Imitation." The date 1764 is memorable, in Rousseau's Confessions, "for a burst of sentiment over a periwinkle, the first he had noticed particularly since his residence at *Les Charmettes*, where the flower had been remarked by Madame de Warens. Thus M. Tenant de Latour had recovered the very identical periwinkle which caused the tear of sensibility to moisten the fine eyes of Jean Jacques Rousseau."

Mr. Lang finds there have been many changes of taste during the past twelve years. Though he does

not note it he himself has become a "fad"; and while the new edition of his "Library" is more useful, copies of the first issue will continue to be sold at four times the price of the new. "It is far wiser to buy seldom," says the sage, "and at a high price, than to run round the stalls collecting twopenny treasures." He warns us never to buy an imperfect volume, which will be an eyesore, of which we soon tire. The present craze is for large paper copies, and though his own modest gains have been increased by this fashion he cannot understand why a book on large paper should be so much preferred to the smaller copy, if the latter is the comelier and more convenient. He is inclined to criticise the taste which values the first editions of Stevenson at four times the price of Sir Walter Scott's first editions. But book-lovers and collectors must be in fashion and follow the last new wrinkle of their neighbors. One wonders what Mr. Lang would like to say about the distinction accorded Mr. Richard Le Gallienne. But perhaps this author is not so much sought after in England as in America.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### AN EMPLOYER ON NINE HOURS.

BY C. F. WILLARD.

J. STEARNS CUSHING is one of the brainiest of Boston's master printers and likewise runs one of the large composing rooms of that city. He does a large business and contrives to make a good profit on it. He is competent to view the questions which arise between employer and employé from both sides, since he was a member of the union before he was an employer.

He came into national prominence at the recent convention of the Typothetæ as the member of the committee on nine hours, who submitted a minority report in favor of the general adoption of the nine-hour day, and who made a spirited fight in favor of the acceptance of his report. The discussion of the matter took place in executive session, and consequently he was unwilling to state what occurred, but to the writer he was willing to give his views on the matter, more especially since a criticism had appeared in THE INLAND PRINTER on the action of the Boston Master Printers' Club in favoring nine hours.

"I believe in the reduction of the number of hours," said he, "as much for the benefit of the employing printers as I do for the men. I am in the business not only to make money, but I also want to see the standard of my business raised to a higher level. Is it not strange that those in the 'art preservative of arts' work longer hours than all other artists.

"If we had the nine-hour day in operation it would attract a better class of boys to learn the trade. We do not have the same class of boys, and all employers know it, that we used to have. They go into other trades where the hours are less, the work lighter and more respectable. It is human nature, and if we want good boys we must make the trade more attractive. I



would rather have a good man that I pay \$20 or \$25 a week, because I can make more money on his labor than a cheap man.

"I employ about thirty women as compositors, and every once in a while one of them will come to me and tell me that she has been studying stenography or typewriting and has got a job where she will not have to work so long and it is cleaner work, and so on. I always tell them, and some of them have been first-class girls, that if they can better themselves to do so by all means. It is only human nature for them to do so, I know. New occupations and avenues of employment are constantly being opened up, and if we want to keep the good hands, male or female, we must reduce the number of working hours. This will enable them to become more intelligent and thus they will be of more value to the employer in more ways than one. The employer who is now obliged to work nearly as many hours as his men if he wishes to keep track of his business would also be benefited, since he would not be compelled to work as long as he does now, and at the end of the year he would find that he has made as much money if not more than under the old system. That is, if the nine-hour day was made universal, or at least so far as the large printing centers are concerned. Boston alone could not do it, for if the nine-hour day was put in force here, the work would go in constantly increasing volume to New York until the Boston employers would be driven out of the business inside of a year.

"There is one thing the Boston union is doing which is mixing up matters terribly, and that is in demanding equal pay for both sexes. If the union men will only concentrate their efforts on nine hours, it will be possible for them to get it. I don't care to go into any argument on the matter, as it is a well-known fact that there are more women compositors in Boston than any other city in the country. They do not do equal work with men, and they should not be paid equal wages. It amounts to just this: If the union should demand that my office boy who sweeps out the office should be paid the union scale because he works in a printing office, it would be just as reasonable as to demand that women should be paid the same wages as men.

"If the union men in Boston and other cities will drop such questions, which only tend to complicate matters, and concentrate on nine hours, much good can be accomplished. Let them meet the employers in a fair and friendly spirit, and try to show them the benefits of the nine-hour movement. There are many employers in other cities who came to me at the convention of the Typothetae and told me that they were in favor of nine hours, and if they had not been instructed by their local bodies to vote against nine hours, they would have voted in favor of my report. If these employers were seen by good, level-headed members of the unions in these cities, I believe it would be possible to get their assistance in winning over the others who are now opposed to it. It may take a little more time to do it this way, but the good feeling that

would ensue if it was obtained in this manner would be far better than if the nine-hour day was got by more radical methods."

It hardly seems necessary for the writer to comment on Mr. Cushing's remarks. It is to be regretted that it is impossible to convey the tone of voice and earnestness which marked the sincerity of his statements. Here is a successful man who has worked his way up till he runs one of the largest book offices in Boston, and which is crowded with work all the time, arguing strongly in favor of the nine-hour day and putting it on the ground of self-interest alone. He does not deny that it will cost more money in a narrow sense, but this would be met by the consumer and more than made up by the greater efficiency of the employés. As *THE INLAND PRINTER* occupies a middle ground between the journeymen and the employers, counting both among its readers, it is most fitting that these statements should be placed before the printing trade of the country in its columns. If there are employers or employés who take exceptions to the statements of Mr. Cushing, they should be given an opportunity in *THE INLAND PRINTER* to express themselves, to the end that the question may be thoroughly discussed in an impartial forum and decided upon the merits and according to the dictates of reason, rather than by an appeal to force in the shape of costly strikes or lockouts which do not always settle matters.

Written for *THE INLAND PRINTER*.

#### COPY-READERS—WHAT THEY ARE.

BY LA MORTE.

A REPORTER with more wit than truth—actuated possibly by the remembrance of many an elaborately-wrought passage, on which he prided himself, which had been remorselessly stricken from his "stuff" by the man at the desk—once defined a copy-reader as "a landmark of arrested development—a man who could not get there himself and would not let others get there." This is strictly in line with the old tradition current among reporters that the copy-reader's chief function is to wear off yards of blue pencil, cutting out the best portions of the manuscript turned in and leaving—well, leaving only a few bald facts not half so interesting as the dress furnished them.

The reporter and the copy-reader are two of the necessary adjuncts of a newspaper. One would often think from the uncomplimentary remarks made on the latter that there was a sworn enmity between the two classes of workers. The fact is that there is the best of feeling between them—all newspaper men are good fellows, almost all—and while the reporter is often made to feel keenly the lash of his critic at the desk, he knows that he has to thank this friendly critic for many a kindly service.

But what is a copy-reader? How many of the busy throng who pay their cent or two cents for a paper and then praise its excellence or grumble because there is not enough in it—strange what a difference there is

in papers! — know what that all-important functionary is? The average reader knows nearly as much about the inside of a newspaper office as Stanley did of darkest Africa before he penetrated the wilds of that sunburnt country. The writer was talking recently to a citizen of intelligence who "had taken a paper all his life, and read it carefully, too." "A copy-reader, a copy-reader," said he, "why he's the man who corrects the mistakes of the compositors, isn't he? The man they usually call a proofreader?" No, Constant Reader, he is a different man altogether.

The copy-reader's duties are manifold. In one sense he is the critic of what the reporters turn in. He has to look out for questionable allusions, tone down what is too gross — unless the paper he works on poses as the mouthpiece and official organ of the slums — strike out what is irreverent, and detect and eliminate what is libelous. A hundred, perhaps three or four hundred, reporters and correspondents turn or send in their "stuff." They have as many different styles and habits of writing. One says "Dec. 10," and another "the 10th of December." One has all funerals "solemnized" and marriages "consummated," while another has them simply "take place." Thugs with many are "gentlemen," and adventuresses, "ladies." One from his diction would immediately be set down for a full-fledged parson; another as a poet with incipient plumage; a third as a candidate for Zola's honors; and a fourth — well, as an exponent of bad grammar, worse taste and phonetic spelling. Into all these different styles and peculiarities the copy-reader is expected to bring uniformity; and a sorry looking paper it would be if he did not do his work with tolerable faithfulness.

As a critic of what passes through his hands, the copy-reader, it will readily be seen, is bound to blight many a hope; take the superlatives out of many an ambitious, high-flown writer; knock the alleged fun out of many a would-be humorist; put clean cuffs and collars on many an article, the beginning of which is so stale and hackneyed as to be thumb-soiled and dust-covered; fish grains of news out of whole cartloads of slush — "rot," newspaper men call it, if they don't use a stronger word — correct the spelling of names that would have made the paper ridiculous, and caused the discharge of the reporter who furnished the copy; make sense out of nonsense, and once in a while, perhaps, especially if the writing is bad, nonsense out of sense. In this last event the reporter, of course, files a kick — as no one but the copy-reader would blame him for doing.

But corrections are taken as a matter to be expected — that is what the copy-reader is for. Improvements in style are sometimes admitted, cheerfully or grudgingly, but as often they are dubbed by the writers mere arbitrary changes calculated to rob the reporters of their individuality and make them conform to the notions of the man at the desk. Copy-reading is a thankless sort of task. The man at the desk wrestles with a manuscript for half an hour or an hour and a

half, makes all the corrections and emendations he can and puts a head on the article and sends it up. And as he does so he wishes often that he could put a head on the writer and send him up, too. And the reporter? Well, when he sees his stuff in the paper next morning he feels just the same way respecting the copy-reader.

And this leads to a few reflections in regard to copy. Some of the matter turned in is in excellent form, so that it is positively a pleasure to handle it. And some of it — Oh, ye gods! The reader ought to be in a newspaper office when a poor struggling copy-reader's whole heart is in a state of protest, and the undercurrent of his speech is sulphurous and all you have to do is to point your finger at his face to draw forth a spark.

It is taken for granted that the reader knows that every line of matter that goes into the paper first passes through a copy-reader's hands to be put in proper shape.

In all offices there are reporters whose copy needs little more than a punctuation point here and there, an occasional full-faced sub-head and a head for the article. Such reporters are popular with the copy-readers. Their matter is taken cheerfully because it can be handled expeditiously and without annoyance. On the other hand there are almost invariably a number of men the sight of whose handwriting will send a cold chill to the heart of the stoutest copy-reader. Desk men are not slow in finding out what certain chirography means in the way of deciphering or patching up. Not unfrequently there is an ungenerous rivalry among copy-readers to avoid the sheets that bear the tell-tale marks. If a man gets "up," as the phrase goes in a newspaper office when a copy-reader gets a piece of work off his hands, and he knows that there is in the box some of the bad copy, it is with reluctance that he admits that he is ready for a new task and with a sigh of resignation that he settles down to his work of butchery, reformation and transformation.

Often one of the copy-reader's worst tasks is of a semi-mathematical, semi-mechanical character. When space is plenty and matter scarce the printer can always fall back on "pluggers" to fill up, but when space is at a premium and matter is so abundant that the very floor of the office is littered with it, it is a different matter. The question is then something like this: Given a board six inches square and a hole one inch square, to put the board in the hole and retain all the substance of the filling-in material. Not an easy task, as many a copy-reader in the late hours of the night or the wee hours of the morning has found. To cut a column story to a couple of stickfuls and still have it tell practically the same facts as the full report is one of the problems that stares copy-readers in the face almost nightly. Then butchery becomes an art. Hide, horns, tail, fat, muscles, everything but the skeleton disappears. Not infrequently even the skeleton is worn away under the action of vigorous blue-pencil strokes and nothing remains but the marrow. The writer has known night editors who in a case

of pinch would send back the marrow to the copy-readers to be distilled. An instance in point is that of R—, who was for a long time the night editor of a leading morning paper. He one night actually sent back the marriage licenses to the copy reader to cut, and the desk man protested that he could not do it unless he knocked off a few years from the ages of the people to be married!

Occasionally ludicrous little incidents will occur that lend a certain grim humor to the copy-reader's work. One night not long since on a morning paper in Chicago a reporter went out to "do" a dramatic entertainment. He came in late and set to work under the impression that he could have three-fourths of a column of space. At that hour a couple of stickfuls was all that the night editor could stand. The copy was turned in and the fell copy-reader set to work. The reporter had studied and labored over his composition and had striven to evolve something worthy of the play and, what is more, something acceptable to the leading lady with whom, naturally, perhaps, he had been not a little smitten. He was therefore anxious to see how his flowers of studied rhetoric fared under the pruning knife of the copy-reader.

"You have no objections to my looking over your shoulder while you read, have you?" said he.

"Oh, no," said the deskman, grimly, as swipec, swipec, swipec went the blue pencil through three lines of the copy. "Not at all. (Swipec, swipec, swipec, swipec. Four more lines gone.) You won't annoy me in the least. (Swipec, swipec, swipec.) You see, Mr. H—, I don't like to (swipec, swipec, swipec) cut your copy, but (swipec, swipec again) the fact is we haven't room for such (page thrown on the floor) a lot of stuff, and all I can do is to (swipec) throw—"

"Please leave my reference to Miss U— and throw all the rest away, if you want to," interrupted H—, and a compromise was made on that basis. While the blue pencil was getting in its work the poor fellow's face was a study. Curiosity, intensified interest, chagrin, mortification, alarm, consternation chased one another over his features, and when the last two or three pages of copy dropped on the floor, he said:

"I never want to take another assignment. No, never."

On general principles the copy-reader does not like to cut the matter that passes through his hands. He would much rather merely supply punctuation marks, look out for slips in grammar and spelling, guard against unwise statements, and build heads. If he is perverse and arbitrary, as reporters often assert, it is because perverseness and arbitrariness is forced upon him. A landmark of arrested development! Oh, no. His is the guiding hand that keeps many a reporter from being arrested in his development, for if it were not for the hints, the suggestions and the guidance of the copy-reader there would be a numerous army of ex-newspaper men whose careers in journalism were nipped in the bud. The desk man is necessarily arbitrary,

because when copy is put into his hands by the telegraph editor or the city editor he is held responsible for the form in which it appears. He as a rule has not time to rewrite or study long over the matter. If any statement is doubtful it is cut out—has to be. If his judgment tells him what he is reading is twaddle or foreign to the subject in hand, or superfluous or needlessly prolix or obscure, the blue pencil must come in play, for often the man who wrote the stuff is not on hand when it is read, and the copy-reader is left to his own resources.

To avoid mistakes, to make a uniformly gotten up and readable sheet, to economize space—these are functions not less important for the readers of a paper than for the publishers. Reporters are a migratory class. No two papers follow exactly the same system of abbreviation, capitalization and the like. What is "meat" for one sheet is to be tabooed in another. If it were not for the copy-reader the daily issues of a paper would be as dangerous and mortifying to the publishers as annoying and unsatisfactory to the readers. There are few writers for the press who do not at times say what they well know will not be allowed to get into print. Said a local reporter—the same bright genius who defined a copy-reader as a landmark of arrested development—one day in closing a bit of rush copy: "I've just one more sentence to write, Mr. M—. I know you'll cut it out, but it will be a satisfaction to write it." He wrote the sentence, and sure enough it was cut out. He knew it was scarcely the thing to publish when he wrote it, but he wanted to get his little slap in at somebody and just trusted to the sentence slipping the desk man's attention. If the one final sentence had got in there would have been a kick all along the line from the proprietor to the city editor, and the desk man would have had to bear the brunt of censure. The reporter was wanting to get in his thrust, and if he had succeeded and the displeasure of the proprietor or managing editor had reached him, he would have complacently said: "Why, the copy-reader ought to have caught that."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### SUBMITTING PROOFS.

BY BURT. H. VERNET.

A SHORT time ago I had something to say regarding printers' advertising. One important factor that was omitted at the time was the item of submitting proofs.

I regard the proof as one of the stumbling blocks in the way of many printers. It may, if attended to intelligently, become an advertisement, and a good one, too; if neglected, it becomes a boomerang, continually returning to create havoc; a source of annoyance, calling for numerous explanations and apologies to the recipient. All this simply because we do not, as a rule, send out *good* proofs; proofs that will speak for themselves and require no footnotes such as "rough proof," "will come out all right when printed," etc.



Half of the misery of handling a cranky customer could be avoided with a good, clean proof to start with.

If it is customary in your office to prove up job-work with the planer, wet news paper, inferior ink, bad roller and finger daubs *ad lib.*, institute a reform. Those ways are the old ways. The public tolerated such methods once; they expect something better now.

We will suppose you have just received a call from a new customer. Perhaps his printer has been in the habit of sending him horrible proofs and poor work, or *vice versa*. At any rate, you are in duty bound, in order to retain this customer, who is at best only partially caught, to use methods beyond criticism. A displeased person will more than likely return to his former printer unless, in making a change, he is pleased with his first work. Not one customer in ten is acquainted enough with the technicalities of the business to make allowances for miserable proofs, and even the foreman or proprietor is often placated with the seductive appearance of a job that, poorly proven, they would severely criticise.

Most printers do correct all their work before submitting proofs, but there are still plenty of fossils who prove up work, glance at its general style, and if it passes muster send it out, reading it by copy when it returns — if ever.

Let us consider what constitutes sending out good proofs.

First, every job, catalogue, pamphlet, or other work should be carefully read by copy and corrected. See that you have an intelligent person to hold the copy. If there are any points or queries upon which you desire definite information make notes of them and see that they are entered upon the final proofs. Send out copy with proofs. Have a convenient rubber stamp with the words "If correct, mark O. K., and return copy with proof"; imprint this upon both copy and proof.

The manner of taking proofs is next to be considered, and needs looking after in the majority of offices. The old stone proofs are to be deprecated. Pages of type are beaten off their feet, and are made to look entirely different to what they would appear when printed upon the press, to say nothing of the vicious wear on the more delicate faces of type through this daily stone-breaker's process.

Except in rare cases, such as large handbill and poster forms, or pages of extremely old type, all proofs should be taken with dry paper upon a proof, or, better still, a hand press.

Nothing can equal the old Washington handpress for taking proofs, even to a half-tone or the smallest card job. Many large job offices of late years have added one to their plants, and find it a great improvement on old methods. Have good, heavy bearers always handy and place them each side of the job to be proved, far enough away to avoid printing on the sheet. If you are not fortunate enough to possess a

handpress, a good, heavy proofpress will turn out a creditable dry proof if a little care and "horse sense" is used. All proofpresses are supposed to be gauged for type with galley underneath, but the average press is too shallow for nice work with galley. Best way is to keep a thin piece of pressboard or heavy bristol card handy, the size of bed, and upon this place jobs when proving, of course removing cardboard when taking long galley proofs. The blanket on cylinder should be a good, firm felt or rubber, with a clean sheet of stout manila fastened around it as often as soiled or broken. The impression should not be so heavy that the cylinder will jump when it strikes the type. Some work may be proven by simply laying the sheet upon the type and rolling the cylinder over it; a better way, on small jobs, is to place the sheet around the cylinder in such a position that it will strike right, and, holding the ends with the fingers, gently roll the cylinder, getting a proof of even the most delicate script in a neat, quick way, and on the same principle as a large cylinder press.

Paper is another item in turning out these proofs under consideration, and its selection is largely a matter of taste. The practice, in taking wet proofs, of tearing off a jagged piece from a liberal pile of common news, coating the back with a liberal veneer of mud and old sponge, is abominable. Many printers prefer and use only heavy French folio for both wet and dry proofs, others find a light weight book paper preferable. We use the folio for wet proofs, but for all dry proofs use *coated* paper of good weight, and it gives excellent satisfaction. It is a bit expensive, but the proofs are pleasing to the eye, and their trifling extra cost is more than repaid in results. For jobs requiring proofs all or partially in bronze it is fine.

Paper should be kept in a neat, clean place, cut to various handy sizes, such as 5 by 8, 8 by 11, 11 by 17 and 5 by 22 inches.

Another thing is ink. Use good ink. Black, or a good blue black or green black, is best. Don't use common news or poor job ink. If you have a job with big type, and want soft ink, use another roller for the purpose. Have his satanic majesty clean the ink plate or slab every night, same as all good job pressmen do; ditto roller, which latter is not to be neglected any more than the other items. Press, paper, ink and individual may be all right, but a poor roller will set the rest at naught. If hard and "holey" get a new one.

Send your proofs out in a good sized envelope, at least 4 by 9 inches, with a bold, aggressive advertisement printed in the upper corner, telling Mr. Brown that it contains a proof which calls for prompt attention, and a request for an early return. Then, with all these things working in harmony to turn out neat, clean, readable proofs, they will generally return to the printer, who, upon seeing that mystic symbol, "O. K.," be it ever so faint, will wear a pleased smile ever so broad.

# NASTURTIUM

IN ROMAN DAYS THOU WOULDST HAVE BEEN  
THE CONQUEROR'S FLOWER.  
HIS LAURELLED BROWS TO OVERLEAP  
IN BANQUET HOUR.

THY PELTATE LEAF THE COUNTERFEIT  
OF ROUNDLY SHIELD.  
THY HELMET FLOWER - THE PURPLISHED CASQUE  
THAT LED THE FIGHT.

THY VERY COLOR SEEMING PART  
OF THE HOT ARDOR OF HIS HEART!

ALICE WILLIAMS BROTHERTON.  
IN THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.



# MORNING GLORY

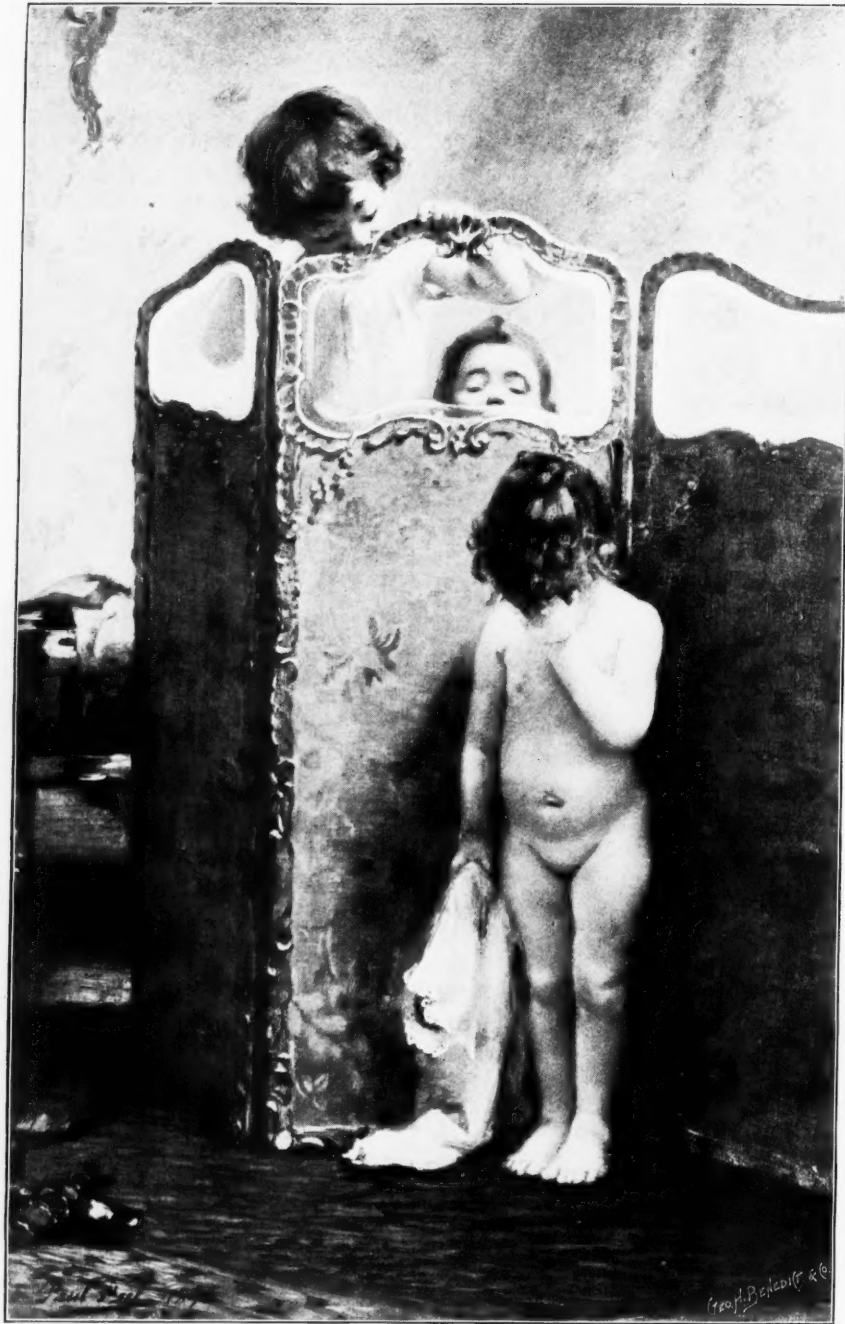
MAY NOT A POET'S FATE RISE  
GIVE THEE A PART  
TO PLAY IN SOME BRAVE ROMANTIC STRIFE  
FOR WOMAN'S HEART?

MIGHT THOU NOT SEEM HER CAPTIVE  
OF COLORS BRIGHT  
FROM WHICH SHE VIEWS ALL APPREHENSIVELY  
THE FEARLESS FIGHT?

THY CORDATE LEAF THE EMBLEM BE  
FOR WHICH THEY BATTLE DAUNTLESSLY.  
THY CRAWLING HABIT LIKELY TO  
THE CONSTANCY OF LOVE MOST TRUE?

J. K. CAMERON.  
FOR THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE INLAND PRINTER.



IN PUNISHMENT.

Banished from Eden in disgrace,  
Stands elfish Eve with tearful face:  
In wond'ring pity sweet playmate eyes  
Look down from the walls of Paradise.—*Quintus Sabe*

Engraved by  
GEORGE H. BENEDICT & CO.,  
175 Clark street,  
Chicago.





A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

[Entered at the Chicago postoffice as second-class matter.]

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

212, 214 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1893.

THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the fifth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

#### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance; one dollar for six months in advance; sample copies, twenty cents each.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be sent by check, express, draft, money order or registered letter. Make all remittances free of exchange, and payable to Inland Printer Company. Currency forwarded in unregistered letters will be at sender's risk. Postage stamps are not desirable, but if necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTIONS.—To countries within the postal union, postage prepaid, two dollars and ninety-six cents, or twelve shillings per annum, in advance. Make *foreign* money orders payable to H. O. Shepard. No foreign postage stamps or postal notes accepted.

#### ADVERTISING RATES.

Furnished on application. The value of THE INLAND PRINTER as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest trade journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office not later than the twentieth of the month preceding.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada.

Any printer who is a friend of this journal will confer a favor on us by sending the names of responsible newsdealers in his city in case he cannot find it on sale there.

#### FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. P. MCCOY, 54 Farringdon Road, London, England.  
ALEX. COWAN & SONS (LIMITED), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.  
G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipzig, Germany.

#### CIVIL SERVICE REFORM FOR PRINTERS.

A GOVERNMENT position in Washington has an irresistible attraction for the average citizen of this glorious republic, no matter how humble the position or how modest the salary attached thereto. Apparently it is looked upon as adding to one's dignity and importance to have his name placed on Uncle Sam's pay-roll, even though it results in a slight curtailment of income and a considerable sacrifice in the way of personal convenience and liberty of action. A stonecutter will consider himself fortunate in securing employment on a government building in Washington, even when compelled to resign a more lucrative position in Chicago to accept the appointment. But this does not apply to the stonecutter alone. It is the

ambition of the full-born American citizen to enter government employment some time during his life, even if he suffers loss in so doing.

In the last number of THE INLAND PRINTER we published a dispatch from Washington to a local paper which again brings this phase of our national peculiarity to the surface. The dispatch in question contained a suggestion as to the advisability of placing the government printing office under civil service rules, and included what purported to be an interview with President Lyman, of the Civil Service Commission, in which that gentleman is reported as saying that heretofore the greatest obstacle to such a proceeding was met with in the opposition of the trades unions. If President Lyman is correctly reported, the least we can say is that the gentleman is laboring under a most grievous error. We presume that when Professor Lyman spoke of "trades unions" in this connection, he intended that his remarks should apply in large part if not altogether to the typographical union, as nine-tenths of the trades unionists employed in the government printing office are members of that organization, and, so far as we have ever heard, that is the only union having representation in that mammoth establishment that has ever taken any action touching the tenure of service of such of its members as were employed by the government. This being the case, it will be interesting to refer to the past record of the typographical union on this subject.

It is not secret to anyone conversant with such matters that the International Typographical Union, (the highest tribunal of the organized printers of America), has, during the past twenty-five years, on several occasions set its seal of condemnation upon the practice of removing one portion of its members to make room for another portion for the sole reason that there had been a change of administration at Washington, action of this kind being taken no longer ago than at the Boston convention in 1891. The position taken by the union in this matter has been outspoken and unequivocal, and did not imply alone changes that would follow when one political party succeeded another in power. Clearly and briefly stated, the union takes the ground that its members, who may be employed in the government printing office, should hold their positions during good behavior and the ability to perform their duties satisfactorily, irrespective of the changes that may take place in the administration at Washington, or how frequently one public printer may succeed another.

We believe that the attitude of the union in this respect will be approved by all thoughtful citizens. At any rate it is the only stand it could take in the premises and maintain any show of consistency. One of the cardinal principles of the typographical union—and of trades unions in general, for that matter—is incorporated in the rule prohibiting a member or members from seeking employment where they know there is no vacancy; or to put it more plainly, forbidding

the practice of applying for a position which they know to be held by a fellow-member. Such practices are emphatically denounced, and for very good reasons. There can be no good excuse why this rule should not apply to Washington as well as to New York and Chicago. Were a union printer in either of these two last named cities to directly apply for a position held by another member of the union, he would be very apt to be dealt with in a manner that would bring him to his senses. And yet such practices are indulged in regarding positions in the government printing office without exciting unfavorable comment, so easily do we fall into the way of things sanctioned by custom.

Nevertheless, this is a practice that should be frowned upon by all self-respecting printers. It is rarely that the recipient of such employment will be benefited by it, while the party deposed may be put to considerable inconvenience. There never was any good reason why the printers in the government office at Washington should be displaced with every incoming administration; and in the light of the efforts that are being made to bring about civil service reform, there is less excuse for such nonsense now than heretofore. In the words of a writer in one of our contemporaries, it is simply "one of the few remaining relics of the spoils system," and one that should be relegated to the past as quickly as possible. The incoming administration is supposed to represent the reform element of the country. Here is an excellent place to institute a most beneficent reform. The printers are classed among the really progressive people of the country. Is it not in keeping with their reputation in this regard to immediately give expression to an emphatic disapproval of the spoils abomination as practiced in the government printing office at Washington?

#### OPINIONS ON PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPY.

"PRACTICAL problems have always possessed a fascination for Mr. Armour," the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus is quoted as saying in regard to Mr. P. D. Armour's gift of a manual training school to the city of Chicago, which he has also endowed munificently in the sum of \$1,400,000. "I know," said Mr. Gunsaulus, "he believes that with wider learning comes wider sympathies, and that he thinks the problems of labor and capital can best be solved in this way. The making of young people into true Americans with all the possibilities, hopes, and inspiration of citizenship is his plan. He has become the better acquainted with young men and young women through the Armour Mission, and his whole wish and aim is to help them to be resourceful and self-reliant."

This opinion regarding capital and labor is also shared in by the *Chicago News*. In the issue of April 11, 1892, it comments on the munificent gift of Banker Morgan to the New York trade schools. "The New York trade schools, founded ten years ago by Colonel Auchmuty," said the *News*, "have received a windfall in the attractive shape of a half-million gift from Banker

Morgan, the eminent financier. Their continuance is therefore assured and their extension will doubtless be provided for out of this magnificent endowment. These trade schools started a decade ago with but thirty pupils. More than 600 pupils have attended them this year, and the total number graduated from them since their foundation is 3,700. The graduates during the last year numbered 521. The teaching in these schools is thoroughly practical. The pupils are trained in various trades, principally in plumbing, stonecutting, plastering, painting, carpentry and blacksmithing. In each of these trades the instruction is both manual and scientific. The highest success thus far has attended these schools and Mr. Morgan's gift shows that their work is attracting the favorable attention of practical philanthropy. And certainly the New York banker could not have made a wiser bestowal of his half-million dollars, since the money will be used in promoting self-help among a class too likely to sink into utter dependence. Mr. Morgan's gift is in the interest of good citizenship, and it should suggest to philanthropists everywhere a field for the exercise of wise benevolence. Industrial schools ought to find a place in every center of population. Chicago is making a fair start in this direction."

The editor of the *Chicago Times*, however, in the issue of December 31, 1891, argued somewhat differently from his contemporaries. The gift of the Drexel Institute by Anthony J. Drexel to the city of Philadelphia, being his theme. The editorial was headed "A Delusive Charity," and expressed a very pessimistic opinion:

"There is no need of decrying the good intent of the Philadelphia millionaire who has made munificent gift to his city in the foundation of an institution for the better education of the youth. Mr. Drexel believes he has made fitting disposition of a portion of his vast possessions. He looks only at the surface of things and sees that the greatest possible skill is required by the individual to prevent his falling from his position in the industrial army, and, falling to press more heavily on the mass that rests close on the eleemosynary class. He has failed to grasp the real cause for this degradation of American laborers. He has forgotten that over eighty years ago the author of the Declaration of Independence pictured the then condition of the workers of England as an exact counterpart of the prevalent conditions in this country today. 'There is,' wrote Thomas Jefferson, 'no pauper class in this country.' But the advance of what is termed American civilization has reversed the condition of the people, until there are many in this country who could spare a prince's stipend from their annual gains and fail to note the loss.

"Let Mr. Drexel and the class he represents note what would be the result of an extension of the charity he has founded. He would increase the producing capacity of the workers. He would make all skilled in the art of production. If the experiment result in

the betterment of but a class, it must necessarily make the lot of those unbenefited the more terrible. Were it extended to include every producer it would, under existing conditions, simply increase the power of certain forms of investment, since the effect would necessarily be to stimulate that limited competition which is now causing each class to press upon the one beneath. It is not lack of skill that makes the American laborer a tramp. It is not lack of industry or of effort to attain excellence in their various pursuits that has created the army of unemployed in this country. No people were ever blessed with greater natural opportunities. None have better foundation for the establishment of a nation in all that contributes to national greatness. Nature has been bountiful. If poverty has been created, or if it exists among those willing to work, it must be traced to defective legislation that has nullified the bounties of the Creator and made slaves of men who should roll in wealth."

It must be confessed it is difficult to tell how much the writer of this last expressed opinion expects from millionaires or from legislation.

Mr. George W. Childs, commenting on Mr. Drexel's generosity, said in an article in the *Home Journal*: "The recent founding of the Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, where Mr. Anthony J. Drexel, in addition to the practical benefits offered to boys, proposes to give an opportunity to 1,500 girls to perfect themselves in all branches of art, science and industry, has directed renewed attention to the few instances in this country—and, for that matter, in any other—where provision has been made for the education of girls by the endowment of school or college. While schools and collegiate institutions are provided almost without number for boys, only here and there do we hear of the founding of a fully equipped college having for its direct aim the training and thorough education of girls and the fitting them for the practicalities of life."

Of himself, Mr. Childs says in the same article: "It is not generosity that has made me helpful in this respect to girls; it is in part selfishness. I want to see where my money goes. I want to know that it is circulating; that it is doing good. I sometimes feel that the only money I have is that which I have given away. The rest is just waiting. The money that I have spent on other people has been that which I have most enjoyed. Many rich men have done as much, many have done more. I think Mr. Drexel has done the noblest of all by founding his School of Industrial Art. As I have rarely in my life seen an estate administered as I know its owner would have desired, I think that all rich men, particularly those who have no children to inherit their property, should spend the money themselves in order that they may be able to see with their own eyes the good which the judicious spending of money upon others can do."

In respect to Mr. Armour's magnificent generosity we can say, with the *News*, that Chicago has indeed made a very fair start.

#### PIECEWORK IN JOB AND BOOK OFFICES.

NEWSPAPER reports of the result of the type-measuring conference at Syracuse, New York, show that an agreement has been reached to adopt the Rastall system. The official report has not yet been received nor has the decision of the conference been ratified by the various bodies interested. It is not to be expected that the new method if adopted will be altogether unobjectionable, although its merits in equalizing remuneration are very apparent. Any change from a long-established custom is difficult to bring about without more or less friction, and from the greater variety of type bodies in book and job offices it will be in such establishments the greatest difficulty will be experienced in changing the style of measuring type, and this will perhaps bring up again arguments in favor of abolishing the piece scale in both book and job offices.

Looking at the matter solely in the interest of employers, a wrong impression seems to exist in the minds of the greater number as to the economy of piecework. The plea that a workman who is inclined to neglect his work suffers alone for his neglect, is certainly true as far as wages go. It is also true that if he is careless or unskillful he must correct his proofs on his own time, but to argue that the employer is not a greater loser than the workman is fallacious. In the first place the employer's investment in type and printing materials, rent, light, fuel, insurance, etc., is practically his money out at interest. If the materials are not used to advantage by the workmen, the necessary turn-over is not secured. In the second place, bad proofs require a longer time to read and additional proofreaders must be employed. The workman feels also that his time is his own, and the frequent wrangles which disturb the office are prejudicial to the employer's true interests. The discipline of the office is also impaired. Under the condition of affairs in the majority of book and job offices no premium is placed upon competency. The material is not carefully used under the piecework system and suffers undue deterioration. Through bad proofs and bad justification work is delayed, its accuracy jeopardized, and customers disappointed and displeased.

#### AN EXAMPLE FOR EMULATION.

IN THE INLAND PRINTER for February, 1892, there appeared an article by one of our contributors, in which was suggested and outlined a plan for establishing a library and reading room for printers and the allied crafts. Up to date, no move in this direction has been made by them in Chicago, and it has remained for the building trades to set the example. The Chicago Building Trades Council have secured rooms which early in January will be fitted up for library purposes, carrying out substantially the ideas put forth by our contributor. The example is an excellent one; and now that the printers have been forestalled, let them show their good sense by its emulation.



Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

**MAKE-UP, IMPOSITION AND STONEWORK.**

NO. II.—BY S. K. PARKER.

## III—DRESSING THE FORM.

**P**ROCURE, when possible, a sheet of the stock upon which the form is to be worked. This is useful because stock frequently varies more or less from its nominal size, and when the margin is close, or required to be accurate, knowledge of what you have to depend upon is essential. Find out from the pressman or stock-keeper the condition of the stock, whether it is uniform or varies in size. If the latter, procure a sheet from the heap of the minimum size and work to that.

Take an ordinary sixteen-page form for illustration: Having carefully folded the sheet to the size of the page of the work, lay the left side of the folded sheet even with the left side of the first page, and place the adjoining page so that its left side will be even with the right-hand side of the folded sheet.\* This will give the amount of margin to be placed in the back (or gutter), subject to modifications governed by the manner of binding, to be referred to later. Try different sizes of furniture, above the cords, to ascertain the number of ems required for the back margin. The sheet should then be opened to half size, and the folded edge laid even with the left side of the first page, as before. The left side of the right half of the form is then adjusted even with the right-hand edge of the half sheet, which will show the amount of space required for each side of the long crossbar.

To get the head margin, place the bottom edge of the refolded sheet so that it will project about a pica over the bottom line of the page. (This is to allow for trimming.) Then place the adjoining page at the head so that the running title will be even with the top folded edge.

When there is no running title, but only a folio at top or bottom of page, the folio should be ignored, and the measurements taken from the top and bottom lines of the page proper.

The margin at the foot of the pages on each side of the short crossbar is ascertained in a manner similar to that at the sides, by opening the sheet one-half and placing the bottom or left-hand edge against the foot of an outer page and bringing the foot of the corresponding page of the opposite section even with the right-hand edge of the sheet.

The foregoing is based upon the assumption that the size of the page of type is proportioned to the size of the paper, and there is to be no waste other than the necessary amount of trimming.

It is worth remembering that a page of type covers about half the paper necessary to print it on. Consequently, knowing the size of page, by multiplying it by sixteen or thirty-two, paper can be found which will give it an adequate margin. A page three inches by five covers fifteen square inches; double that is

thirty square inches; thirty-two pages this size would require a sheet of nine hundred and sixty square inches, which would be as near as can be twenty-five by thirty-eight.

Before beginning to dress the form, ascertain how the work is to be bound. Upon this will depend the modification of the amount of the back margin before referred to. If the work is a pamphlet, to be stitched through the center, a pica to a pica and a half less than the amount the measurement with the folded sheet calls for (according to the method given above) should be placed in the back margin. This rule will also apply to a book bound by sewing so as to open flat. But if the pamphlet is to be stabbed from the outside, the margin should be full, or nearly so, to the sheet, for the reason that the take-up in the back by the stabbing will be about equivalent to the amount cut off the outer edges in trimming the completed work.

Another consideration to be taken into account in this connection is whether it is desired to have the side margins of the pages apparently equal when the book is held open, or to have the outer margins greater than the inner. A correct taste will dictate the latter. The ideas of publishers and of customers differ in regard to this, however, and in some cases all questions of taste or fitness will be thrown aside in favor of mercenary considerations.

In any style of binding in which the book opens flat, or nearly so, the eye takes in the combined effect of the inner margin of both pages, as against the single outer margin. To counteract this effect, therefore, it is necessary to reduce the back margin and increase the outer in a proportionate degree.

After the back and head margins are adjusted, the outer margins, where the work cuts and trims, should take up all the remaining paper.

In the case of magazines and serials which are designed to be bound in volumes, and the single numbers of which are sent out trimmed, a further allowance of side margin is sometimes made for trimming the bound volume.

For works the pages of which are of the oblong shape, the amount of trimming at top and bottom of the pages will be nearly equal, and all the space the paper will allow, therefore, can be placed in the head and foot margins, in nearly equal proportions, giving the greater amount at the foot.

It is a good plan to dress one section of the form first, and after the strings are taken off make any necessary readjustment. The other sections can then be made to correspond without unnecessary alteration.

When practicable, it is better to have the back margin furniture somewhat longer than the page; the head furniture will then have to be the same width as the page—unless the furniture at the foot will permit the furniture of the back to run by sufficiently to prevent its binding. The advantage of this lies in the complete protection of the folios from falling away from the page, and when locked up there will be

\* The first page is mentioned here, simply for illustration. The idea being understood, the measurements can be made from any convenient page.

nothing to interfere with the pressure of the quoins at the foot of the pages, and any variation in the page length will be the more easily discovered and rectified.

Proper side and foot sticks being placed about the outside pages, the form is ready to have the strings taken off. The inner pages should be untied first and the outer pages and furniture closed up so as to keep the matter secure. If the ends of the cords have been left out as the furniture was placed in position, there will be no trouble in groping after and lifting out furniture in order to find them. As the end of the cord is being drawn out, place the fingers of the other hand on that corner of the page to guard against any damage in case the cord should not draw easily.

The strings all taken off, a quoin or two should be placed to hold everything in position, after which the margins should once more be tested by the folded sheet, because while the strings are on accurate measurement is not easily taken.

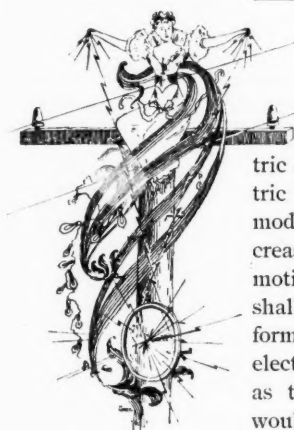
It is well to put a lead or two or some cardboard strips next the crossbars to assist the pressman in making register.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

### MOTIVE POWER.

BY F. W. THOMAS.



THE rapid introduction of electric street railway systems and electric lighting plants in all towns of moderate size has lately greatly increased the use of electricity as a motive power. In this article I shall endeavor to present such information in regard to the use of electricity for printing office power as the inquiries I have received would indicate to be of interest to printers generally. This subject

can best be considered under separate sub-headings as follows:

**STYLE OF MOTOR.**—Without going into the science of the matter, it is sufficient for all practical purposes to simply state that there are two kinds or classes of electrical currents, each of which demands a different style of motor. We will first consider the "low pressure" current. This is the kind of current used for operating incandescent lights and street railways. Motors for this style of current run at about five hundred revolutions per minute, and at a uniform speed which can be adjusted to a certain extent by the amount of current turned on, being easily regulated by an electrical contrivance separate from the motor. This style of motor must of necessity be selected where the only available power comes from a street railway or incandescent light plant. The "high pressure" motor uses the same style of current as an arc electric light, and runs at a speed of from 2,000 to 3,000 revolutions per minute. These motors are made with automatic

governors, operating on much the same principle as a steam engine governor, and in addition have a thumb screw by which the tension on the governor can be increased or diminished, thereby regulating the speed as desired. Once adjusted, the speed remains practically uniform whether the motor is running one machine or many.

**LOCATION AND CONNECTION OF MOTOR.**—A motor should be placed on an exceedingly substantial base in such a position that the drive belt may hang horizontally or at a considerable angle, also so that the drive belt may be of good length. The motor pulley should be at least eight to ten feet from its connection. As the speed is high a very large pulley will be necessary upon the first countershaft. The best belting to use is soft leather. All wiring should be insulated and additional rubber tubing placed around the wires where they run through walls or window casings. A distance of eight inches or more should be maintained between the wires at all points. These precautions are demanded by the insurance companies. A motor should never be located where the floor is damp.

**COST OF REPAIR—WEAR AND TEAR.**—First-class motors are so constructed that the few parts which do wear can readily be replaced when worn, and the machine is then virtually as good as new. There is little to wear and less to break, and if well cared for a motor will last almost an indefinite period. A careful calculation places the wear and tear and cost of repairs combined at about six or seven per cent per year.

**COST OF OPERATING.**—In this city (Toledo, Ohio) the rates are: for  $\frac{1}{8}$  horse-power motors, per month, \$2.50;  $\frac{1}{2}$  horse-power, \$5, and for 1 horse-power, \$8. Larger motors cost at the rate of \$8 per horse-power. In some other cities much lower rates obtain. The cost of running the motor consists only in oil and time keeping the machine clean, which ought to be about fifteen minutes per day if well done.

**CARE OF MOTOR.**—The first essential to the proper running of any electrical machine is cleanliness. Dirt and dust are non-conductors of electricity and prevent the perfect working of motors. All connections should be not only clean but bright. Albany grease is the best oil for shaft bearings, and a little vaseline or tailor's chalk on the commutator is excellent. Low pressure motors are usually fitted with carbon brushes requiring no adjustment, but the copper brushes used on the high pressure motors must be properly trimmed to fit the commutator, or an imperfect connection causing sparking and burning of the commutator is the result. The best way to trim the brushes is with a common pair of shears in the manner illustrated. The heavy copper



on the under side of brush should be cut back so as not to come in contact with the commutator, while the heavy layer on top should be left full length. Care should be taken to cut the intervening layer exactly at

right angles, and to smooth down any roughness on the corners. This plan is much better than filing. The brush should rest firmly and evenly on the commutator at the point "A," and ought not to require retrimming oftener than once per month. It is taking chances to leave a motor, especially a low pressure motor, in operation during severe lightning, as a stroke is almost certain to burn out the coils and injure them.

**CAPACITY.**—A one horse-power motor will run six to eight jobbers. A plant consisting of a light cylinder, cutter and half a dozen jobbers will be quite well-equipped with a two or three horse-power motor. Electricity is now quite largely sold by meter, so that in purchasing a motor large enough for future needs one is not put to any extra expense in operating.

The small space occupied, the lack of noise or disagreeable heat or odor, and the slight attention required make the electric motor an exceedingly convenient and economical power, especially for small or moderate sized offices, a fact which is not as well known as the interest of printers warrants.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### TYPEFOUNDERS' COMPETITION.

BY AN EMPLOYING PRINTER.

**E**MPLOYING printers throughout the country have watched with much interest the development of the American Typefounders' Company, the first intimation of its projection causing an uneasiness which has since been largely dissipated by the soothing explanations of its members, and from the inability of the company to complete the solidarity contemplated, though it is doubtless quite sufficiently strong to carry out the reforms proposed, the bringing about of which is its excuse for existence. "Trust" and "combine" are distasteful words to American citizens who are not "in it," and I have no desire to use these terms in connection with the American Typefounders' Company—as there are perhaps sufficient founders outside of the corporation to serve as a wholesome check on the concern assuming the complexion of a combine.

Printers have generally come to the conclusion that they have not much to fear but a good deal to gain from the new order of things which the company proposes to bring about, and not the least of these is the restraint of credit to proper channels. A prominent official of the concern says: "The causes that brought about the amalgamation of the twenty-three foundries into one company were that under the various ownerships of the foundries the prices for type and printers' material were being cut to a ruinous extent. Middlemen were also increasing in number and pitting one founder against another until they got their goods at sometimes less than the cost of production, and all along the line there was a continuous strife between the founders and the middlemen to sell type and material upon any terms to printers. . . . The policy of the American Typefounders' Company is not to raise prices on type; on the contrary, the making of type

will be centralized into a few centers, and at these centers type will be manufactured on such a large scale, with the most improved machinery, that it can be made and will be sold to the trade cheaper than ever before. The American Typefounders' Company are determined to deal with the printing trade direct, and not through middlemen; and the printer will get the full benefit of the new methods of manufacture, in lower prices and in better material."

This seems very satisfactory, and would do much to encourage the trade in placing its belief in the company conserving the interest of printers, but many would like to be satisfied with regard to the editorial in THE INLAND PRINTER for December to what degree the company has control of its membership. The name of a gentleman of prominence in the company has lately been given in letters of incorporation as the chief promoter of a printing firm lately incorporated to do business in Chicago, the ostensible principal of which has a disastrous record of failure, and this it must be confessed is rather disappointing to believers in the company from the outside. Owners of large offices will not look with very lively satisfaction on the depreciation in the value of their plant when they "get the full benefit of the new methods of manufacture in lower prices and in better material." Though the middlemen be done away with, there are enough of the founders on the other side of the fence (with whose reasons for being there we have nothing logically to do) who may make an interesting demonstration if the company puts a squeeze on them under cover of its "superior facilities and giving customers the benefit," etc. In such event, between the two factions cheap john printers will be jubilant, but the legitimate trade will be made very, very tired.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

BY EMORY L. MARSTERS.

**T**HE desirability of having a good man—the best obtainable—at the head of each department of a newspaper is daily becoming more apparent. Competition among newspaper publishers is of the fiercest kind. The public is the jury, and "Constant Reader" is continually reminded by his favorite paper that it scored such and such a "beat" over all contemporaries. Eternal vigilance must be the watchword of the projectors of the newspaper of today. The rank and file are not expected to be in the lead. They form, however, the large majority of the people engaged in the newspaper business. Among the latter class are a great many who are poorly paid; some by reason of not being able to command a better salary, and many who are worth more but the papers on which they work are too poor to pay them more. From the great city papers to the little daily or the substantial weekly in the rural town, there are persons employed who do not receive wages equal to those paid to the day-laborer who digs in the street. How best to utilize



and improve such is a question of moment to many publishers. To the very large successful city dailies which have large forces under trained department heads the question is not so important. The large papers carry on business on a large scale and individuality is lost sight of. If anyone does not like the system of the paper he can quit. The chances are ten to one that he won't be missed. With the printers on these large dailies, the conditions are the same. They work under the typographical union's rules and earn, if on the piece, what they can make; and if by the week, they have to set the "schedule." To the publishers of dailies and weeklies in the smaller places it comes down to one of money and existence of the paper.

Good heads of departments solve the problem. Many old newspaper men can recall in their experience where an inferior man in authority has demoralized a whole force. This is applicable to the counting room, the local room, or the composing room. On the other hand, a good man at the head of a department gets good results even if the force under him is a little inferior. He is (to use an old illustration) like the general of an army. He has executive ability, and marshals his men to the best advantage and "covers" the most ground. A good head of a department will show this ability and be "sized up" and respected accordingly.

For the smaller dailies and weeklies it is essential that there should be good heads to the four main departments: business office, editorial, local and the composing room. If a newspaper has good, able men for these departments it is money wisely expended, and if the subordinate force is not all high-priced and up to the standard of high-class journalism the paper will not meet with any serious drawbacks on that account. Each head of a department will detect any "bull" or error of a subordinate employé, and being able himself, he will instruct the person to do better. Improvement will follow all around.

To better illustrate, I will add that I know personally of a daily newspaper plant that was a losing business for several years. It employed indifferent men. It had changed owners a few times. The last business manager secured good men of recognized ability as heads of the editorial, local and composing rooms. He paid them better salaries than any other paper in that city paid for similar labor. Today that same daily paper is making money. It owns the building it occupies, and is a lively "object lesson" of "the best is the cheapest."

COPYING PAPER has lately been prepared in such a manner that there is no necessity to moisten the sheet before taking an impression of the manuscript. This is done by moistening the sheets in a solution of a deliquescent salt, and once prepared in this manner the sheet is always ready for use. A French scientific journal recommends a solution of one-tenth part of chloride of magnesium, or one of one-twentieth part of calcined chloride of lime.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

### GOSSIP ABOUT BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

BY IRVING.

IRISH Love-Songs (Cassell & Co.)—the words sound captivating, and one thinks of Tom Moore and wonders how, in the whole range of Irish literature, enough could be gathered to make a volume independent of the father of Irish melody. Yet Miss Katherine Tynan has managed to ignore him almost completely, as in her selection his solitary contribution is one little snatch of song, "The Desmond," but what music is in its lines:

Love came, and brought sorrow  
Too soon in his train;  
Yet, so sweet that tomorrow  
'Twere welcome again.  
Though misery's full measure  
My portion should be,  
I would drain it with pleasure  
If poured out by thee.

Songs of Love and the things of Love, these are the "heard melodies" that are sweet and pipe "to the sensual ear," gathered from the minstrelsy of the Emerald Isle from the year 1400 to the present time. Mr. Edward Lawson has made "Blooming Deirdre" accessible to readers of modern English:

Like orient Venus when she presses  
The brine from the ambrosial tresses  
That down her sleek side glittering flow  
Like dew-stars on a rose of snow.  
The dreary tenants of the tide,  
With wondering gaze forget to glide;  
Suspended in the liquid sky,  
The plumed song-birds cease to fly,  
Chorusing her praise to heaven above,  
Where she'd depose the Queen of Love.

In her all too brief preface Miss Tynan tells us that she has selected for her little book arbitrarily, and has "sometimes rejected, but not always, because of an English influence, having the desire to make a book of Love-Songs of a new flavor and literary in a fresh way." So, many of the pieces must be unfamiliar to English readers in our country, but this, perhaps, should make her book all the more valuable and interesting. One has a mind to find fault with the meager selection made from the verse of James Clarence Mangan, whose "Karamanian Exile," as shown by Mr. F. F. Browne in his "Bugle Echoes," gave form to "My Maryland," the finest battle-lyric inspired by the civil war.

I see thee ever in my dreams,  
Karaman!  
Thy hundred hills, thy thousand streams,  
Karaman, O Karaman!  
As when thy gold-bright morning gleams,  
As when the deepening sunset seams  
With lines of light thy hills and streams,  
Karaman!  
So now thou loomest on my dreams,  
Karaman, O Karaman!

Mr. Mangan's short life of forty-six years was one long record of the struggle of genius with misery and ill-health, and the "Ellen Bawn" and "Dark Rosaleen" do not adequately represent this, the most esteemed of Irish poets.

Ellen, I'd give all the deer in Limerick's parks and arbors,  
Aye, and all the ships that rode last year in Munster's harbors,  
Could I blot from Time the hour I first became your lover,  
For O, you've given my heart a wound it never can recover.

Selections from Edward Walsh have not been made so sparingly, and his "Kitty Bhan" we must give entire:

Before the sun rose at yester-dawn  
I met a fair maid adown the lawn;  
The berry and snow to her cheek gave its glow,  
And her bosom was fair as the sailing swan.  
Then, pulse of my heart! what gloom is thine?

Her beautiful voice more hearts hath won  
Than Orpheus' lyre of old hath done;  
Her ripe eyes of blue were crystals of dew,  
On the grass of the lawn before the sun.  
And, pulse of my heart! what gloom is thine.

So, also, has William Allingham been a generous contributor to Miss Tynan's anthology of love, but nothing of his is more characteristic or representative than "Lovely Mary Donnelly":

When she stood up for dancing, her steps were so complete,  
The music nearly killed itself to listen to her feet.

Alfred Percival Graves, who is happily still among us, is represented by three selections, but we have space for a few lines only and these must be a stanza from "The Rejected Lover":

Her hair was bright as beaten gold,  
And soft as spider's spinning;  
Her cheek out-bloomed the apple old  
That set our parents sinning:  
And in her eyes you might behold  
My joys and griefs beginning.

In a Song from Arthur O'Shaughnessy we find a heroine, equally seductive, but in another way:

Her passing touch was death to all,  
Her passing look a blight;  
She made the white rose-petals fall,  
And turned the red rose white.

Speaking of Love reminds us of another little book whose heroine seems to have possessed this fatal touch, "Cleopatra, a Study," from the French of Henry Houssaye (Duprat & Co).

Now, if one wants warmth and color, he will find it in this study of the "serpent of old Nile." Only a Frenchman, and a Parisian, with pigments of the density of those employed by Gautier and Flaubert, could sketch Cleopatra and her time in such glowing colors as has been done by M. Houssaye. It is the most intensely fascinating little study of a very seductive subject that has ever been put before readers in an English dress. It makes a stronger appeal to one's senses than the most voluptuous story in Payne's "Arabian Nights." Once begun it will burn a hole in a man's pocket if laid away there unfinished. Like the Helen of Homer, Cleopatra always reminds us of the figures on Keats' "Grecian Urn":

She cannot fade, though thou hast not thy bliss,  
For ever wilt thou love, and she be fair.

Hawthorne tells a story in his "Italian Note Books" of an American who visited the studio of Mr. W. W. Story in Rome just as the sculptor was putting the finishing touches to his statue of "the serpent of old Nile." Into his subject the sculptor had managed to put all possible characteristics of her time and nation, and of her own individuality. But it was all Greek to the visitor who, after inspecting it carefully for some time, ventured to ask of Mr. Story, "Have you baptized your statue yet?" as if the sculptor were waiting till his statue were finished before he chose the subject of it. As well might one who had read it diligently ask if Mr. Henry Houssaye's "Study" were fact or fiction. In this study Cleopatra is exposed to us as she must have appeared to Antony in the night of one of their most voluptuous revels. It is unquotable in part, but we must venture a brief synopsis of the author's description of a single night of the "Life Inimitable," and this must be read as characteristic of the whole. Cool in snow the old Cæcuban wine, he says, the Falernian ripened for twenty years, the wines of the Phlemites, Chios, Issa, the imperial wine of Lesbos, the ripe wine of Rhodes, the sweet wine of Mitylene, the Sappian, smelling of violets, and the Thasos, said to "rekindle failing love." Light up the lamps, the torches, and the chandeliers, wind the pillars with streamers of fire; open the mouths of the bronze colossi that the icy water may flow and cool the atmosphere, and the breasts of Isis that the sweet waters may perfume it; call in the choirs of singing women, with their harps and cythera, and the females who dance nude with castanets of gold in their hands; add to them representations of comedies, the farces of mimes, the tricks of jugglers, and the phantasmagorias of the magicians; offer mock engagements in the harbor, and in the hippodrome chariot races and combats between lions; summon the masqueraders and witness the processions where cluster, around the golden car of Bacchus and the Cyprian, fifteen hundred satyrs,

a thousand cupids, and eight hundred beautiful slaves as nymphs and mimes. Finally, imagine all that Asiatic pomp, Egyptian state, and Grecian refinement and depravity, and Roman power and licentiousness blended in a single form—a sensual and splendid woman, delighting in pleasure and sumptuousness—can achieve with such elements and you will have some idea, though very vague and feeble, of the "Life Inimitable."

Ye Gods! what a drawing card if this picture of court life could be reproduced at the World's Fair!

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

### WHEN THE VILLAGE PAPER'S PRINTED.

BY RODERIC C. PENFIELD.

When the village paper's printed and the "devil's" hurry-  
ing feet  
Have carried all the "singles" to the office down the street;  
When the roller and the form are washed, and pastepot put  
away,  
Then the editor in comfort closes up his "busy day."

With tilted chair, and feet upon the old desk mounted high;  
With pipe and pouch, and office cat ranged contemplative  
by—

He scans the paper over, and notes with conscious pride  
That he's got "a blame good number," and lots of ads beside.

The outside may be "patent," but the inside is all right;  
Though the grammar may be faulty, or the ink a trifle  
"light."

Though the ads are "slung together" and the page needs  
"planing down,"

It's the paper that the people want, and not the one from  
town.

The old "long primer leaded" tells the news in homely way,  
Not forgetting Jones' big pumpkin, or the wedding 'cross the  
way;

Nor how the corners' Glee Club on Thursday night will sing,  
Nor yet the last church social, nor the signs of early spring.

Then we glance across the pages to the "double column ads,"  
Set in good old full-face roman, and quite free from modern  
fads,

And beside them are the smaller—"Wanted," "Notice," and  
"For Sale,"

And the minion "writs of fi. fa." with their oftentimes mourn-  
ful tale.

The type is worn with countless squeezes 'neath the platen's  
strain;

Its face is battered here and there—'twill ne'er look new  
again.

Both editor and press are old; they show their age today;  
But the paper will live on and thrive when both have passed  
away.

### EVEN!

A Montreal correspondent of the *Monetary Times* sends to that journal a sample of what he calls "Yankee learning," as follows: "Harrisville, N. Y., Nov. 26 1892. Dear Sir I saw you wanted a Cleork in a Crocery store and I am a single man. 16 years old. and. i have good learnig and if you want a man you Can get me to wurk. Address. Peter Cubire Harrisville N. Y., Lewis Co Box 18." This is bad; but to even matters a little, the *Minneapolis Journal* calls attention to a nursing bottle advertisement in a Canadian newspaper, which concludes with the words: "When the baby is done drinking it must be unscrewed and laid in a cool place under a tap. If the baby does not thrive on fresh milk it should be boiled." Poor little baby.

THE INLAND PRINTER.



"WAWONA," ONE OF CALIFORNIA'S BIG TREES,

IN MARIPOSA GROVE.

Diameter, 28 feet ; height, 275 feet.

Specimen of Half-Tone Engraving by  
BLOMGREN BROS. & CO.,  
Engravers by all Processes,  
175 Monroe street,  
Chicago.

(See other side.)



THE INLAND PRINTER.



MIRROR VIEW, MIRROR LAKE,  
YOSEMITE VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.

The calm clear depths  
Suspend the swift canoe:  
We seem part way from verdant earth  
— And part from heaven's blue.

Engraved by  
BLONGKEN BROS. & CO.,  
175 Monroe street,  
Chicago.

(See other side.)



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All letters of more than 1,000 words will be subject to revision.

#### FROM IDAHO.

*To the Editor:* Moscow, Idaho, December 6, 1892.

Work in all branches of the trade has been lively in this city for the past six weeks, and Moscow, though a young town in a comparatively new state, would lead many of the eastern cities of four times her size in both the quantity and quality of her jobwork. We have no daily at present, although there is some talk of one being started as an experiment the first of the year, but three good weeklies and plenty of jobwork keep several compositors busy and we hear no complaint of not having work. Our union, organized one year ago this month, now has eighteen members, and has been the means, in some of the shops, of giving the men better compensation.

W. J. MARTIN.

#### A CRITIC CRITICISED.

*To the Editor:* CUBA, N. Y., December 13, 1892.

In *THE INLAND PRINTER* for November there appeared an article by Mr. M. W. Montgomery making some corrections upon an article appearing the previous month. In this article Mr. Montgomery says, "Every man and every woman and every child were taken," is correct. I must call him to account for this misstatement. If he will take the pains to examine any good English grammar he will find this rule: Two or more subjects in the singular connected by each, every, either and neither take a verb in the singular. Even were there no such rule, a brief examination of the case would show that *were* is incorrect. The structure of the sentence shows that the verb is understood with each word; as "every" implies objects taken one at a time the verb must be singular.

Yours truly, W. D. MOULTON.

P. S.—Perhaps I should modify the above by "almost any good English grammar."

#### FROM CONNECTICUT.

*To the Editor:* WATERBURY, Conn., December 12, 1892.

The Naugatuck *Citizen* has enlarged to eight columns.

Evan Jones, late Waterbury correspondent Bridgeport *Sunday Herald*, started a Sunday paper in Danbury, December 11, called the *Dispatch*.

The Hartford *Courant*, established 1764, printed a thirty-two-page souvenir edition on the 10th inst., to show the capacity of its new Hoe press. The *Courant* is the best morning newspaper in Connecticut.

Jackson's Quick Print has been changed to a joint stock company. W. H. Jackson, W. R. Mattison, H. L. Rowland, incorporators; capital, \$5,000.

The *Valley Catholic*, Waterbury, succeeds *Adams' Weekly*, the Rev. Farrelly Martin is editor, and C. Collard Adams, business manager.

The Connecticut Press Association held its harvest meeting and banquet at the Hyperion, New Haven, December 10. President C. F. Chapin, of the Waterbury *American*, presided, and Col. N. G. Osborn, of the New Haven *Register*, was toastmaster. Among the guests were Congressman Amos J. Cummings, of the New York *Sun*; Congressman Pigott, of New Haven; Col. L. L. Morgan, of the New Haven *Register*; F. W.

Hinman, of the Connecticut Associated Press; and Capt. C. W. Burpee, of the Bridgeport *Standard*. The menu card was unique, and was designed by J. H. Chapin, of the Hartford *Times*, and J. H. Curley, of the Waterbury *American*.

CONN.

#### A GOOD FORM TRUCK.

*To the Editor:*

LAMONI, Iowa, December 14, 1892.

Anyone wanting a good form truck should get a common warehouse truck. I was never satisfied with the form truck advertised by typefoundries, and the idea struck me that the warehouse truck would be "just the thing." I made a solid back out of light one-half-inch boards with cleats to strengthen, put catches on bottom or lower end to hook under and hold it solid on the truck, also a hook at top, so it could be relieved and lifted off and the truck used for other purposes. I bolted a strong piece of wood on lower end for forms to rest on wide enough for two chases (put the backs of the forms together). A boy twelve years old can handle 300 or 400 pounds "just like fun," as our boy said. By lifting the board off, a box of 400 or 500 pounds can be handled, or the heaviest bundles of paper, quite easily, as the weight, when balanced, is all on the wheels.

W. H. DEAM.

#### AN ARGUMENT FOR THE NINE-HOUR DAY.

*To the Editor:*

PUEBLO, Colo., December 12, 1892.

As a union man I wish to say a word in opposition to the statement made by Mr. Van Bibber in his December-number article. He says: "If union offices adopt the nine-hour day very few non-union ones will do so. It will give them a most distinct advantage in the contest for business. They will gladly seize this great advantage." For ten years I worked a force of workmen ten hours a day and stood over them as a master does over slaves. During all that time I would have argued very much as does Mr. Van Bibber. At the present time my brother and I are in business for ourselves. We employ some help. The men are the same ones, in composing and press rooms, who slaved it off with me under the ten-hour régime. We now work only nine hours, and actually accomplish more per man than we used to accomplish. I make the statement openly and above board that a number of men working together will accomplish more work in nine hours a day than will the same men in ten hours a day for long periods of time. I make this statement because I have tried it and noted the result. Mr. Van Bibber evidently has *not* tried both schemes, and cannot intelligently argue against nine hours. Hence I assert that non-union offices that would work ten hours would have no advantage over a nine-hour shop. On the contrary, as I claim, it wouldn't take a year to show that the ten-hour shops were losing ground, prestige and business.

O. F. THUM.

#### FROM WALTER C. LONGENECKER.

*To the Editor:*

COLUMBUS, Ohio, December 15, 1892.

Allow me to thank you for the article from your issue of December 9, which you have so kindly sent me, and for the touching tribute to father which it contains. It is indeed comforting to know of the high regard in which he was held by his many friends.

If it will prove in any degree a consolation to his friends (as it certainly was to his family) to learn that father was not stricken down while alone and in the street, let me say that he was at the time in the office of the Falls City Lithographing Company, in Louisville, Kentucky, surrounded by a few of his friends, and just in the midst of recounting a laughable occurrence, when, apparently without premonition, the attack came. This was about six o'clock Monday evening, and early Tuesday morning he died. Just a little over twenty-four hours had elapsed since he had left home. Your account erred in that it said he had been gone a week. With kindest regards, I am very truly yours,

WALTER C. LONGENECKER.

No. 4331 Date <i>Nov 26 - 92</i> Name <i>Henry O Shepard &amp; Co</i> Address <i>212-214 Monroa St</i> WORK.		No. 4331 <i>Messrs Henry O Shepard &amp; Co</i> <b>To Thum Brothers, Dr.</b> SUCCESSORS TO THE PUEBLO PRINTING CO. <b>Job Printers.</b> EXCHANGE BLOCK, OVER SANTA FE TICKET OFFICE Pueblo, Colo. <i>Nov 26 1892</i>		INVOICE. No. 4331 <i>Messrs Henry O Shepard &amp; Co</i> BOUGHT OF <b>Thum Brothers,</b> SUCCESSORS TO PUEBLO PRINTING CO. <b>Job Printers.</b> EXCHANGE BLOCK, OVER SANTA FE TICKET OFFICE Pueblo, <i>Nov 26 1892</i>	
1000 4 pp circulars <i>239</i>	1000	1000 4 pp circulars		1000	1000 4 pp circulars 1000
Amount, \$					

### A CONVENIENT JOB PRINTING RECORD.

To the Editor: PUEBLO, Colo., November 24, 1892.

Job printers are not scientific bookkeepers, and they are too busy getting out some belated jobs to learn the intricacies of a complicated system. This may be a lamentable fact, but our purpose here is not to lament, but to present something in the way of a job printing record that is easily carried out, and one that will not be neglected or slighted in the execution. We have used the appended plan for a year, and we are daily reminded of its superiority over other methods. We present herewith a sheet out of our job book, which has been reduced to a size suitable to the use of the publishers. The original size is  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , so as to cut nicely out of double cap. We bind into books of one hundred, because our job envelopes, which bear corresponding numbers, are finally returned and filed away in packs of one hundred each.

When a job comes in it is entered at once in this book, after the manner shown in the illustration. The same day, or soon after, it is carried direct to the ledger, carefully carrying the job number along with it. When credits are posted to the ledger, each number gets its credit on the line opposite, so that it is easy always to ascertain not only the amount a customer still owes, but just what particular jobs still remain unpaid. When a completed job is delivered, the invoice is taken off the sheet and sent along, because, you see, it's always ready, and the customer ought to have it. All jobs remaining unpaid at the end of the month are given to the collector, who gets the center sheet, which is also ready, having been filled out at the time of entering the job. This center sheet is a great time-saver on the first of the month.

We have a job office that just fits this kind of bookkeeping — perhaps the reader has an office like it. We do all our own work, having help only in the pressroom, and can't afford to employ an educated, non-producing bookkeeper. This plan of keeping the job record calls us away from productive work so little of the time during working hours, that we thought others might as well profit by the use of it, which is our excuse for this incumbrance of THE INLAND PRINTER'S valuable space.

O. F. THUM.

### THE PRINTING BUREAU OF CANADA.

To the Editor: MONTREAL, P. Q., December 17, 1892.

In the excellent article on the Government Printing Bureau at Ottawa, in the December number of THE INLAND PRINTER, there is a serious error. The writer says: "A noticeable thing about the plant is that, with the exception of the engines, it has all been purchased in the United States, and as the government is severely anti-American in its policy, this is an unwilling tribute to the industrial preëminence of the United States."

This is far from correct and an injustice to my company. All the type in the bureau, except the job type (which we supplied from the well-known house of MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan), came from Canada and Scotland. The Dominion

Typefoundry Company, of Montreal, manufactured and delivered at the bureau about one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds of type: Minion, 75,000 pounds; long primer, 20,000 pounds; small pica, 20,000 pounds; nonpareil, 5,000 pounds; bourgeois, 5,000 pounds; besides 5,000 pounds of quotations and a very large quantity of other materials. And to my own knowledge Messrs. Miller & Richards, of Edinburgh and Toronto, supplied about 100,000 pounds of minion.

The government of Canada furnished its printing bureau with all that could be manufactured in Canada. The presses and other machinery had to be purchased in the United States.

P. A. CROSSBY,

Manager Dominion Typefoundry Company.

### RULING ON THE POINT SYSTEM.

To the Editor: GALENA, Ill., December 17, 1892.

In the December number I see a letter from a printer in Omaha, about ruling on the point system. The work would be the same on platen press as on a cylinder. The reason the lines of type do not strike the ruling exactly, is because of a gain in the type form. For instance, with a 72-point initial letter you set nine lines of nonpareil, using 2-point leads, and your initial letter, but for the pressure at the side of the page, would fall out. Again, a slug thirty or forty picas long should match thirty or forty pica em quads, but it will not, because the slug is solid metal while the quads are separate pieces, and dirt and lint so fine as not to be seen by the eye are in the cracks between each piece. Does not the above account for the difference of a two-point lead in twelve inches of matter?

The point system is a boon to the printer, and is reliable to a certain extent, say, three pica lines with 36-point initial, but as they say of a certain medicine "it won't bake bread."

JABEPE.

### FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

To the Editor: SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 11, 1892.

The past year has been a very dull one.

Messrs. Bennett & Bowman, members of No. 115, have leased the job office heretofore run by Mr. Falkenburg, and seem to be doing well from the start.

The *Daily Times*, which has been running four years, suspended publication on the 27th ult., thus throwing out twenty-five union printers, which had a tendency to glut the already overstocked market of subs.

There are now two morning (*Tribune* and *Herald*) and one afternoon paper (*News*), Mormon and non-union, respectively, besides two or three weeklies and semi-monthlies.

There are more than two members for every situation in town. The papers will issue unusually light holiday editions, on account of the unsettled state of silver.

Dame rumor has it that the *Daily Tribune* is about to start an afternoon paper, "to fill a long felt want" occasioned by the death of the *Times*, but if such proves true it will be of little



benefit to the craft, as the interchange of matter between the morning and evening editions will obviate the necessity of many extra men being employed.

George W. Armstrong was installed in the office of secretary since December 1. The former secretary, Mr. Stenhouse, resigned at last meeting to go into other business, to the regret of all members.

NUMBER 115.

#### FROM NEW JERSEY.

To the Editor: PATERSON, N. J., December 6, 1892.

Paterson Typographical Union, No. 195, has elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows: President, James O. Thurston; vice-president, Fred Miller; financial and corresponding secretary, David O. Stoddard; recording secretary, Robert Hannah; treasurer, J. P. McDonell; fund trustee, Thomas F. Kelly; sergeant-at-arms, J. Will Peters.

Recording Secretary Hannah is now foreman of the *Call* job department.

Owing to impaired health, Editor Joseph E. Crowell will take a two months' vacation at the beginning of the new year. He has struggled hard for the *Call*, and upon his return will have an assistant in the person of Mr. William H. Moses, who will fill his position during his absence.

As predicted last month, the *Guardian* has ordered a new perfecting press.

OPDYKE.

#### FROM SACRAMENTO.

To the Editor: SACRAMENTO, Cal., December 11, 1892.

The *Daily Evening News*, which was started two years ago and has been run in the interest of the republican party, has been purchased by a syndicate of well-known democrats which will hereafter run the paper as a thoroughly democratic organ. The managers are J. B. Harris and John A. Sheehan, late of the Sacramento evening *Bee*. They are known as two of the best newspaper men on the Pacific coast, and no doubt will make the *News* one of the brightest and newest papers in the state. The management intends to put on a new dress and a fast press immediately. The paper at present has a brevier body-type and runs eight cases. Under the new system there will be thirteen cases and a minion and nonpareil dress.

The job printing firm of D. Johnson & Co. have lately put in a fine Cottrell press, which, with their already well-equipped office, makes it one of the best in this part of the country.

The nine-hour day law seems to be gaining ground here. Already several unions are raising defense funds for the purpose of making a fight on that issue.

FORTY-SIX.

#### MR. VAN BIBBER'S FRIENDSHIP.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, Ill., December 10, 1892.

For trespassing upon your space to reply to Mr. Van Bibber's peculiar statement of views on the short-hour question an apology seems necessary, because were it not for the fact that the gentleman is well known in the printorial world, and may perhaps have some influence, his remarks would be unworthy of notice.

Mr. Van Bibber expresses himself as disappointed because union workmen have not replied to his rambling, illogical, disjointed screed. It is difficult to find any one point in his letters which stands out distinctly enough to be hit. He begins his letter of November 4 with the acknowledgment of plunging into the middle of his subject, and then like a drowning man he sloshes around wildly in the pool until he gets beyond his depth, and then lugs in the question, by way of illustration, "If every grocer in the land joined in a movement to give only fourteen ounces to the pound, would it profit them one penny? Would not the price for a pound fall so as to exactly compensate for the weight?" If "every grocer in the land" should be in such a movement it would be simply a raising of the price per ounce, and where would the competition

come from to cause it to fall? Or does Mr. Van Bibber think that hardware and drug stores would take up the business of selling cut-rate groceries, in the manner that dry goods and department stores now cut rates on drugs and hardware? Mr. Van Bibber has furnished a splendid argument in favor of the benefits of unionism. If "every" printer "in the land" joined the union and agreed to work but nine hours a day for the price now received for ten hours, where would the competition come from to prevent their success in getting that rate? Would Mr. Van Bibber expect to see bricklayers, shoemakers, coopers, sewer diggers, etc., step in to printing offices and offer their competent services? The gentleman says: "If union offices adopt the nine-hour day, very few non-union ones will do so. It will give them a most distinct advantage in the contest for business." Very well, Mr. Van B. Adopting the little word "if" that you employ in your grocer illustration, and applying it to the idea of having "every" printer "in the land" a member of the union, where will the non-union competition come from?

The fact is, the real secret of success in carrying out the shorter-day movement lies in getting the non-union element to fall in line with it. It is also a fact that many, if not all, non-union men wish as heartily for a nine-hour day as do union men, and are willing to accept it, but owing to lack of organization take no steps to secure it.

Why it is that non-union men are so blind to their own interests as to stand aloof from the organization whose object it is to secure benefits for its members is an enigma.

When Van Bibber says his "arguments are unassailable," one thinks of a certain bird which is said to hide its head in the sand and imagine itself secure from attack. He appears to be conscious of the fact that he did write "in opposition to the interests of workingmen," and tries to hedge and square himself with them. He complains that "the editor does not attempt to answer me at all." No wonder, it is a difficult task to make a reply to a mass of nonsense. Mr. Van Bibber says he "believes the nine-hour day perfectly feasible, if workingmen will only consent to have their earnings correspondingly reduced." My dear sir, you lose sight of the fact that the justice of the request for a shortening of hours is based on the claim that improvement in machinery has rendered possible a greater production in less time than formerly, and that workmen should share in the benefits thereby secured.

If non-union offices would be so eager to run their shops ten hours when union ones run nine, why do not non-union places "gladly seize" the "great advantage" of running eleven hours at the present time against the ten hours of union offices?

Why haven't the non-union shops already squeezed the union ones out of business, or made them non-union? The relation between them is the same now as it would be under the new dispensation. A raise in union prices always brings up non-union wages in corresponding ratio.

What does Mr. Van Bibber mean by "ten hours' wages for nine hours' work"? Is the present rate per hour a fixed, immutable one—an unchangeable standard? When the nine-hour day is established—as it surely will be, sooner or later—will not everybody then be working nine hours for nine hour's pay?

The "income of the laboring class is immovable by any human effort," says Mr. Van B. To what or to whom, then, is the laboring class to look for an increase of income? Does he know of any superhuman, Satanic or Divine influence that can accomplish it; or is it absolutely impossible of attainment in any way whatever? To be "immovable" means that the position of the object in question cannot be changed in any way; but yet he says in the same breath that "it may be reduced by interference." In other words: A stone is "immovable," but it may be rolled down hill. "I number among union printers many of my best friends." It is safe to say that unless he changes his views, pretty soon he will have no friends whatever among us—good, better or "best."

S. K. P.

## FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., December 8, 1892.

During the printing of the great register of voters the latter part of October, a difficulty arose between the pressmen's union of this city and the employing printers, which has not yet been settled, and which threatens to be a source of contention and disagreement for some time in the future. The work of printing the register of voters is required to be done in a week's time, and necessitates the dividing up of the contract among the printers, compelling them to work night and day to get out the 68,000 names in the required time. The employing printers state that they were entirely at the mercy of the pressmen, and are strong in their denunciations of the union having taken advantage of them while in this condition.

The following letter, under date of December 2, from the San Francisco Typothetae, to the San Francisco Pressmen's Union, No. 24, explains the situation fully from the typothetae's point of view:

"On October 21 last, Mr. W. I. Sterett, a member of this organization, who had contracted with the Registrar of Voters to print the precinct registers for this city, received a communication from you, containing a resolution passed at your meeting of October 5, declaring that 'no union pressman shall work upon said registers unless all offices handling the same are union.' As Mr. Sterett did not receive this communication until October 21, the day before work was to be commenced on the register, and his arrangements had been completed, he had no alternative but to comply with the demand.

"This arbitrary action on your part we consider an unwarranted interference with our rights, and we hereby enter our emphatic protest against it.

"Another portion of the resolution reads 'and further, that all pressmen working upon said register, shall be in good standing.' As construed by your officers, this compelled all offices working on the register to see that the dues of all the pressmen in their employ were paid, whether they were to work on the register or not; and further than this, unless every office working on the register complied with this demand, it was threatened that no pressman would be allowed to work in the offices that *did* comply.

"Under compulsion we accepted, for the occasion, these humiliating terms, but we wish it distinctly understood that we will not be made the collectors of your members' dues, nor will we compel your delinquent members in our employ to become 'in good standing.'

"On September 11, 1891, we entered into an agreement. Any matters not covered by that agreement cannot properly be enforced by either party until after consultation and agreement. Your action is unwarranted, arbitrary and in violation of the courtesy and consideration to which we are entitled. We can but consider it in defiance of our rights, and an abrogation of our agreement.

"At a special meeting of the typothetae, held November 23, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That this action of the pressmen's union, which is entirely outside of the agreement of September 11, 1891, must be regarded as an abrogation thereof on their part, and the typothetae therefore considers itself released therefrom."

Since writing the preceding, your correspondent has seen James H. Roxburgh, secretary of the pressmen's union. He states as follows: "The action recently taken by the typothetae in sending us this letter is the result of a misunderstanding. Mr. Sterett was notified of our intended action on October 6, the day following the meeting of the union. No response was received during the following two weeks, when another meeting was held and it was determined to send another notification to Mr. Sterett by special delivery, that there could be then no doubt of his having received it. It was then too late for the typothetae to take any action, but it was not the fault of the pressmen's union. Indeed, Mr. Sterett admitted to some of

our members that he received the first communication. It is also not a fact that we refused to allow pressmen to work in offices that had complied with our request. It is not, and was not the intention of our union to be at all arbitrary or unfair in any of its actions, and although there has long been a verbal agreement between us and the typothetae that only union men should be employed in its offices we have not forced the matter, and thought the least that could be done was to ask the employing printers to pay the back dues of the workmen out of their compensation. We have no doubt but that the matter will be amicably settled in the near future. A meeting will be held tonight to take action on the communication received from the typothetae."

At the last regular meeting of the San Francisco Typographical Union, held November 27, six applications for membership were received, six applicants were elected to membership and six new members were initiated. The following amendment to the scale of prices for morning and evening newspapers was adopted, to take effect January 1, 1893: "Two subdivisions of a column, without rule, shall be charged price and a quarter; also passenger lists, consignees, importations, pawnbrokers' sales, 'run in' programmes, election of officers, and names."

At the next meeting of the typographical union, to be held December 18, the amendments to the book and job office scale of prices will come up to be voted upon. They are in effect as follows: All composition in book offices—including bookwork, lawwork and weekly newspapers (great register work excepted)—shall be paid for at the rate of \$3 per day; compositors shall not accept less than one day's continuous employment, without regard to time of commencement; for working at night, Sundays, and all legal holidays, compositors shall receive \$4 per day; for composition on the great register compositors shall be paid \$6 per day, and 75 cents for overtime.

E. P.

## FROM FRANCE.

To the Editor: PARIS, France, December 5, 1892.

The coöperative principle does not exist extensively in France, so it is not surprising that the printing craft has not much to show under this head. However, the *Imprimerie Nouvelle*, 11 rue Cadet, in this city, is an illustration of associated effort on the part of printers. It does not embody all the elements of a coöperative scheme, the lacunes in the French law are only being gradually remedied to favor alike the liberty and the combination of labor. The *Imprimerie Nouvelle* was founded in 1869, and had to struggle with more than the usual share of drawbacks incident to childhood. The members never gave up, remembering that is the secret of glory; they now represent a society with a capital of \$40,000, a rolling stock valued at \$80,000, and doing an annual business representing \$60,000. The staff, that is to say the associated members, consists of sixty hands, all full-fledged typographers. The director is M. Mangeot, an earnest, amiable and practical gentleman, whose soul is in his work. He complains of nothing weak in the association, save that they would be happier had they more business to transact, a complaint that even the largest establishments chorus. The *Imprimerie Nouvelle* has seen its work shrink, chiefly due to the successive financial failures that have rained heavily on France during the last eight years. Before the *Krachs*, the "boom" the association enjoyed may be judged from the fact that it had the contract printing for no less than thirty financial journals, nearly all of which being representative organs of companies, disappeared with the collapse of these establishments, thereby causing a reduction in business to the extent of twenty-five per cent.

The association is a happy family indeed; the members never have any linen to wash in public; having no disputes, no rules and regulations are necessary. Every member knows intuitively his professional decalogue. The average wages per day is \$1.60; overtime is paid at the rate of 5 cents per hour

up to midnight, and 7 cents from then "till daylight doth appear." Only members of the Printer's Syndicate are engaged; that is, those bound by the union tariff of prices or salary. No apprentices are employed, so there is no boy labor; nor are female typesetters engaged. The members have strong opinions on these points, but not exactly culminating in a *non possumus*. They fear such infiltrations would bring down wages. The average hours of work per day is fixed at ten; could it be arranged, they would prefer nine, and would feel in a Mahometan paradise could they enjoy eight hours. The latter for the moment is in the ideal stage. No typesetting machine is employed; as I observed in a previous letter the composing machine may be viewed as non-existing in France. The presses are worked by an engine of twenty-five horse-power.

The association has no sick fund, etc., *per se*; the members for such aid are federated with the Printers' General Relief Society, which is a distinct foundation. The *Imprimerie Nouvelle* has its best client in working for the municipal council, for whose school books and literature it has a contract in addition to miscellaneous office printing; of course it executes all commands given by the general public. At all the exhibitions, international, national and technical, the exhibits of the association's work have won the highest honors. In addition to printing, the establishment has also a bookbinding department. One cannot but wish prosperity to the earnestness and zealous industry of the association.

Anxious to ascertain the condition of the printing trade in general in this country I called upon M. Keufer, the permanent delegate of the central committee of the Federated Printers of France. He cheerfully gave me all the assistance in his power. Americans may remember that he was selected delegate for the printers of the city of Paris to the Boston Exhibition of 1883. I have never met a better type of "the right man in the right place" than this gentleman; clear, level-headed, practical; devoid of utopias, cherishing no chimeras, ignoring no obstacles, courageous to overcome them and profoundly attached to all that can secure the betterment and enhance the status of the craft. The Typographical Society of Paris was founded in 1839, and handled all trade matters. Since the advent of the Third Republic, September, 1870, the liberty of association was tolerated; at present syndication is a legal right, but this does not quite imply association to carry on trade. In 1878 occurred the great strike among the printers of Paris, and from the disastrous effects of which they still reel. It consumed \$60,000 of their funds during the three months the strike lasted; the other printers subscribed five to ten per cent on their salaries to sustain the strikers. When the strike was concluded all the printers of France united to form a national federation, and which numbers at present 7,000 members, of whom 5,700 are "sound corn." The departments are sectioned into seventeen groups of regions, and these subdivided into 130 branches, the members having a card of identity which insures them help and counsel as they may stand in need of when traveling in search of work.

This federation or supreme trade council deals only with the basic principles of the profession. It controls all violations of tariffs and working hours, and decrees when a strike becomes justifiable. It sets its face against resorting to that weapon with "a light heart." When an infringement occurs in a region, it must be fully reported to the "head center" here, that will try all rational and friendly means to arrange the difference between masters and men. But if the former will not conciliate, the strike will be ordered, and the hands supported out of the federated funds at the rate of 70 cents per day. *Per contra*, if the printers decline the ruling of the central committee, the latter will not back them. A strike will be deemed legitimate: if the number of working hours exceed ten per day; if wages be arbitrarily reduced; if any attempts be made to supplant journeymen by lad or lassie labor, or should a hand lose work because a member of a syndicate or of the federation. The central committee is no surrender on the question of

"ten hours" a day, and expect in time to fix the total at nine. From what I gathered, I do not think the committee has ultra objections against the employment of *compositrices* or of apprentices, save when these two categories are being utilized to reduce 'stab wages, or to oust adult workers. There are no less than ten thousand printers in France non-unionists, so all is not clear sailing. That position can be understood; the boundary is sharp, definite and unmistakable. The existence of two *unionist* societies in Paris dwelling apart, is not at all so comprehensible. The matters in dispute cannot be so insurmountable, though dating from 1878 when the secession occurred, but that a few business heads ought to be able to bring a meeting between the parted streams. That pain of separation is keenly felt by M. Keufer, whose desire for reconciliation is unquestionably sincere. Union alone makes force. There is no strike at present in France of any importance, and friendly efforts are being made to induce a few provincial printing offices, to relinquish the working day of "eleven" hours. The central committee has nothing to do with sick or pension funds; but as a general remark, 35 cents a day during six months is the relief allowed to invalids.

The question is raised, ought a printer before executing an order for the printing of a volume or a *brochure*, etc., submit to the client specimens of the type he intends employing, before commencing the work? And has a client the right to decline to accept the work, if set up in a type, etc., he does not like and has not sanctioned. In France such disputed points are referred to experts; but the safest rule is, for printer and client to come to a perfect understanding on these matters before commencing their execution.

In France and Algeria there is a total of eighteen masters' syndicates.

The new law regulating the employment of women and children in factories, etc., lays down that the number of consecutive working hours for women in the daytime must not exceed twelve, and at night seven. Some "stitcheresses" have petitioned the government that that humane law is in a sense inhuman, and pray that it be re-cast. Once a week, when the periodicals appear, the stitchers commence work in the evening, continuing it during the night, and often till well on in the following day; but they are well paid for this essentially fatiguing labor, equal to the wages of two or three ordinary days. If the law be applied, their earnings will be sensibly reduced, and male labor must be secured, or stitching machines. The new law comes into operation on January 1 next; the great drawback to it is that it allows women and girls to work even so many as twelve hours. It is creditable to the Society of Federated Printers that it intends to watch keenly over the strict execution of the law, while agitating for a reduction from twelve to eleven hours per day.

There can be no doubt that in the unfortunately developing antagonism of interests between capital and labor, all that can bring into closer relationship and harmony the representatives of both merits encouragement and support, for their aims are common and their failures mutually injurious. Hence the agitation of mixed syndicates of masters and men, to decide technical disputes. If this class of syndicate, not new for France and partly existing in the paper factories, while commencing to work in Switzerland, claims that its rulings be obligatory, it will lose its *raison d'être*, that of remedying an ill by conciliation. If an obligatory decision be desired, the law exists for that already. Men must be free to strike and masters free to lock out as the *ultima ratio* of each. In the case of conflict the first object to secure is a meeting of cool-headed delegates from both sides, starting with the resolution to be conciliatory, and to eliminate all that is impracticable. Let both parties show their hands frankly; cards plainly on the table; weigh what is practicable and adopt what is possible. Above all, to take one another into friendly confidence; let captains and crews deliberate what is best to save the ship, not any class-lines or favored interests. Public opinion will keep its



eye on the proceedings and will mark its pleasure or its censure devoid of all partiality. And neither masters nor men, nations nor governments, can nowadays act independent of that supreme judge and master.

A rotative machine for printing from copper plates is announced, and which claims to strike off four hundred copies an hour, equal, if not superior, to the handpress. I shall examine the invention, but above all, its output.

A house porter excused himself for employing some proofs to light his gas with, and destined for a lodger, that he did not consider such paper "all scribbled over," to be of any importance.

EDWARD CONNER.

#### PATENTS OF INTEREST TO PRINTERS.

BY FRANKLIN H. HOUGH.

**D**URING the month, Luther C. Crowell, of Brooklyn, New York, has added five more to his already numerous patents in this field of industry. Two relate to combined printing press and folding machines, two to newspaper wrapping machines, and the fifth, the one illustrated in Fig. 1, to a device for feeding sheets from a pile to a press. All the patents are as usual assigned to Robert Hoe and others, of New York.

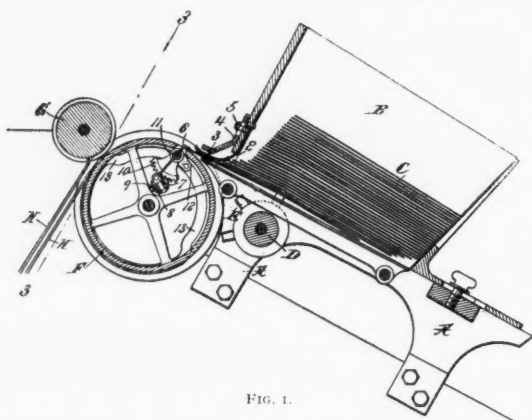


FIG. 1.

In this device the sheets are fed from the bottom instead of the top of the pile. The paper is placed in a hopper inclined upwardly toward the gripper cylinder, the sheets are advanced from beneath by tappets upon the shaft D until within reach of the gripping fingers. The inclined position of the pile of sheets and the feeding of the sheets upwardly to the gripper insures the feeding of a single sheet at a time.

Edward A. Blake, of Chicago, Illinois, has invented a printing press of the type in which the impression producing portion is a rotary cylinder. The form carrier may be either a reciprocating bed or a form cylinder. The object of the invention is to provide for the direct transfer of the printed sheet from the initial or impression cylinder to the next cylinder, or successively to each cylinder of the series, without the use of intermediate transfer mechanism. Correspondingly rotated cylinders are provided with holding and releasing means. At a proper point in the rotation of the cylinders the sheet is released by one gripper and seized by another which carries it with the second cylinder with the same surface uppermost as was uppermost on the preceding cylinder.

Walter Scott, of Plainfield, New Jersey, received two interesting patents, both of which are illustrated. The first (Fig. 2) relates to that class of printing machines wherein the impression is taken between a flat platen and a flat type-bed, each of which has a "motion of circumduction." The lower type-bed and platen are shown as separated for the purpose of inking the type and advancing the sheet, and the upper pair are shown in the position for making the impression. The paper is taken from the roll R and passed over the first type-bed where one surface is printed, then turned over rollers 87,

printed upon the reverse side and advanced between the cutting-cylinders 64 and 65.

The other (Fig. 3) relates to an entirely different class of presses. The impression cylinder receives its motion from

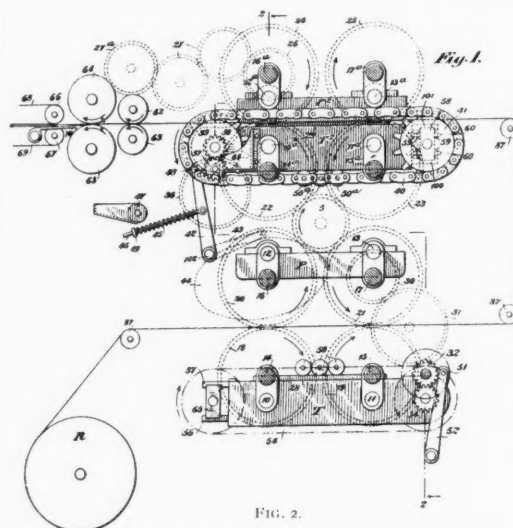


FIG. 2.

racks upon the type-bed. Upon this impression cylinder are two sets of grippers acting in opposite directions. The sheet is fed in from a roll, cut off and taken by one set of grippers so as to receive an impression upon one side as the bed is moving in one direction. The sheet is then carried over a "reverser" I, seized by the second set of grippers so as to receive the opposite impression, and finally carried to the folder P.

William H. Steele, of Newark, New Jersey, has invented a new printing plate, consisting of clay, shellac and wood-pulp. The design is impressed upon one side of the plate when the material is soft. The plate is then hardened and the design transferred to a second soft plate, which is in turn hardened for use.

The job press illustrated in Fig. 4 is the invention of Charles Almen, of Stockholm, Sweden. The sheet is placed upon the platen P when in the position shown in dotted lines. As the platen turns to meet the type-bed the fly is turned into a vertical position by the cam N and rack C and descends vertically to hold in position for printing and then remove the sheet.

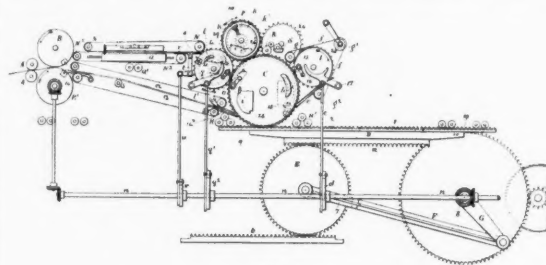


FIG. 3.

The fly is operated positively by the platen and bed, and as the two separate after printing the sheet the fly carries the sheet upwardly and throws it over upon the pile Q.

Another job press, the invention of Frederick G. Willard, of Austin, Illinois, is shown in Fig. 5. The inking rollers move vertically over the two ink discs, one of which is located directly above and the other below the type-bed. As the rollers descend they are also given a slightly lateral movement to better apply the ink to the type. The press also embodies an improvement in the throw-off mechanism.

Calvert B. Cottrell, of Westerly, Rhode Island, has received two additional patents during the past month. The first is for

a feeding mechanism for cylinder printing machines, and the second for a delivery apparatus for printing machines. The former patent provides an exceedingly accurate attachment for registering the paper. The continuously revolving cylinder

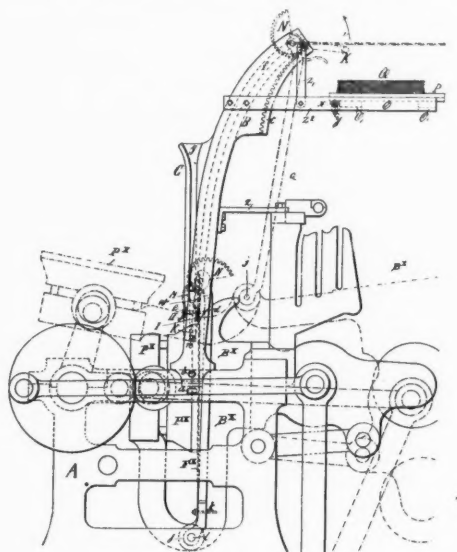


FIG. 4.

which is provided with the usual grippers, and carries also an intermittently rotating gripper carrier which receives the sheet during the intermission in its rotation and delivers it to the grippers on the main cylinder during such rotation.

Franklin F. Haggenmuller, of New York, received a patent for a lithographic plate, made of metal, glass, celluloid or other substance, and subjected to an embossing process so as to form on one side of the plate a printing stipple ready for the artist to work on. It is intended to melt the plates when once used, so that they can be remade.

Frank A. Underdonk, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, has invented a paper jogger to receive and straighten up the sheets of paper as they come from the press. At each side of the receiving table is a pair of perpendicular jogger-arms supported on vibrating levers, moving substantially in the arc

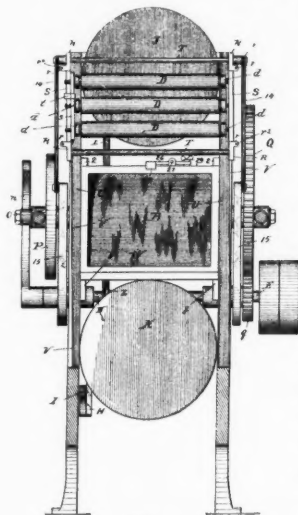


FIG. 5.

of a circle, and operated by the stroke of the fingers of the fly which carries the printed paper from the press to the jogger.

Designs for a font of type ornaments were patented by Herman Ihlenburg, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This patent, as well as three others for styles of type, was assigned to the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, of the same place.

#### CONCISE !

A stranger in a printing office asked the youngest apprentice what his rule of punctuation was. "I set up as long as I can hold my breath, and then I put in a comma; when I yawn I insert a semicolon; and when I want a chew of tobacco I make a paragraph."

#### VERNON ROYLE.

VERNON ROYLE, successful inventor and managing partner of the firm of John Royle & Sons, Paterson, New Jersey, was born in that city forty-six years ago. He received his first training in mechanical arts from his father, John Royle, who established the existing business about thirty years ago. Originally the business was that of a general machine shop, though chiefly interested in textile machinery; but it gradually drifted into specialties, until, under the supervision of Vernon Royle, it became widely known for improvements in electrotypers' appliances. Before assuming charge as managing partner in the firm of John Royle & Sons, Vernon Royle spent some time in a position of trust with Heber Wells, manufacturer of printers' cases and wood type.



Mr. Royle is greatly devoted to his business, and takes a keen interest in all matters connected with it. He is an extremely busy man, but finds recreation in photography, in which art he has long passed beyond the amateur stage. A number of his productions in this line have appeared in the pages of this journal. He is a man possessing much literary taste, and that of a refined order, and his character has given him a high standing in his community.

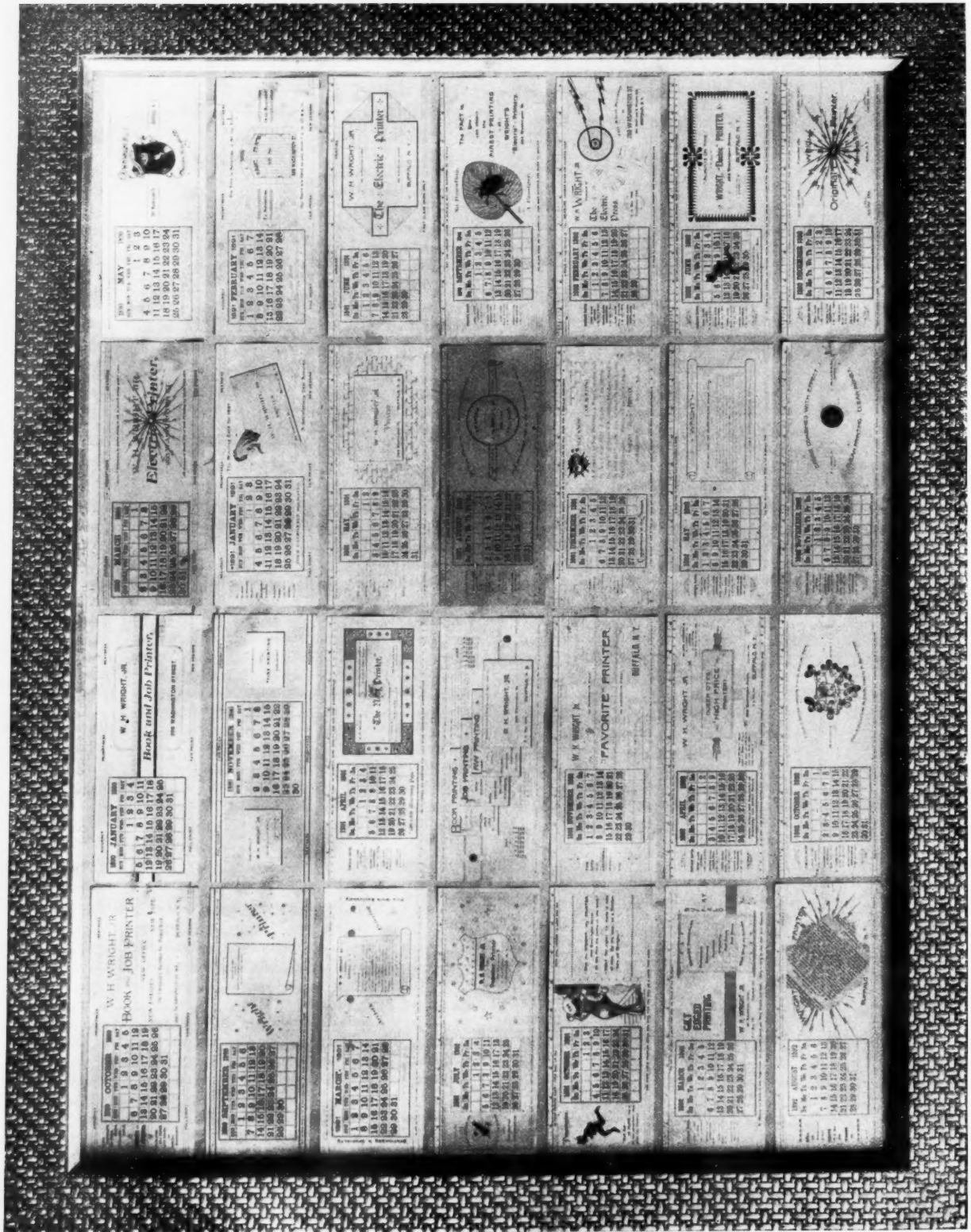
Mr. Royle's name is also well known in connection with the manufacture of specialties in routing machines, cabinet and column saws, drills, planes, etc., and these devices have invariably won favor wherever used. It is therefore with a degree of pleasure which we are sure our readers will also experience that we present with this brief sketch an admirable likeness of Mr. Royle. He is practical, but his artistic temperament graces and rounds out the harsh phases so noticeable in many purely practical natures. He has much sentiment and is intensely appreciative, and all these characteristics give his personality a charm that wins him that species of regard which so many would do much to gain but with which so few are favored.

#### THIN, LIGHT AND DELICATE TYPE FACES BECOMING OBSOLETE.

MR. THEO. L. DEVINNE, writing under date of December 15, has a few words to say in regard to THE INLAND PRINTER, and presages a speedy return to the strong presswork of a century ago in the following words:

"I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your ninth volume of THE INLAND PRINTER. It is a book to be proud of for the well-sustained evenness of its presswork. I compare it with the first volume of *The Printer*, of New York (1851 or thereabouts), the bantling of the late John Henry, and the improvements we have made in forty years are really wonderful. I do not see that it is possible to do any better in the department of fine woodcut presswork.

"Although we do in our house much of this fine work, I cannot but regret that we don't get the paper nor the types that would enable us to do the strong presswork on types that was quite common a century ago. Believing that the fashion of thin, light and delicate faces of book types is approaching its end, I cannot urge you and other good printers too strongly to get ready for the return to the firm lines and strong presswork which I think is the coming fashion, and not far off."





## THE POPULAR ELECTRIC PRINTER OF BUFFALO.

**M**R. W. H. WRIGHT, JR., who has earned the title which heads this article, was born at Buffalo, New York, March 16, 1865, and one year thereafter with his parents removed to Rochester, at which place he resided until the autumn of 1887. At the age of six his education was begun, and for ten years he was in constant attendance at school, graduated at the academy in 1881, blessed with a knowledge so essential to the make-up of a successful printer. Believing he was destined to be a druggist he lost no time after close of school days but at once took a position in a store where he was to assume the duties of an apprentice. He found that this was not a calling for him, and after one year's time left the store to take a position with S. Whybrew, printer and publisher, in the same city. It was here that he was initiated into the details of the "art preservative of arts," and the fascination which the types had for him decided once and for all that to be a follower of the illustrious Franklin was the particular niche he was to fill. The position he held here did not admit of his spending much time at case or press, as he was assigned to outside duty and desk work. Theory and observation, however, gave him food for thought. As a solicitor for general printing and "ads" for several papers published by the house he soon became proficient, and thus the first steps were taken which have since been marked by greater strides leading to the goal—success. For several years he was here employed, at all times endeavoring to perfect himself in the details so necessary to a printer's success. System in pressroom, composing room and office were studied, and whatever tended to save labor and increase profits was looked into. It will thus be seen he then aspired to the owning of an office. December, 1886, found him in the employ of the *Sunday Herald*, which position he held until the autumn of 1887, when he was induced to return to Buffalo. He found no difficulty in procuring a situation, and was given an opportunity to exercise his ability in the employ of the Bigelow Printing and Publishing Company.

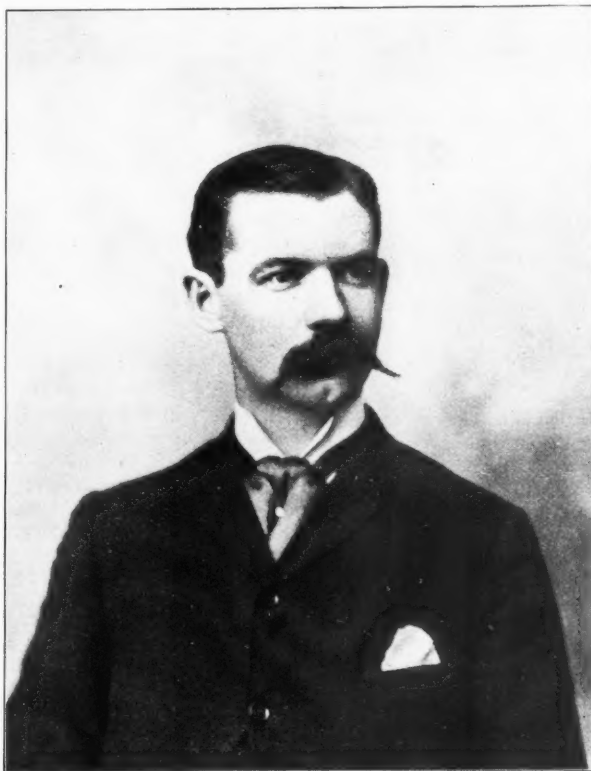
Realizing the opportunities offered a printer who went into business with a determination to turn out good work, done promptly, as wanted, at prices consistent, he decided to enter the ranks and demonstrate his idea on how to successfully conduct a printing office. He opened the "Electric Printery," September, 1889. Warned by so many printers having made failures, he was on his guard, and in all things profited by David Crockett's oft repeated advice, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." He accumulated material very slowly, buying only the best of type, machinery, etc., and limiting himself to such as would be generally useful. In this way he had no "drug" stock, and has always bought for service, not for fancy. He adopted a rigid system of setting prices, entering of orders,

maintaining high-quality work, management of type and press departments, and promptness, neatness and cleanliness in all things. Not quantity, but quality, he determined must rule. He argues: "If Printer Smith wants \$3 for one thousand of a certain job, I charge same price for half quantity, and then comes my opportunity to prove the investment of advantage to my customer, by reason of the effectiveness of my work. I realize that it is better for me to retain my facilities for good work at fair prices than to commit the common error of accepting anything and everything at whatever I can get for it, and be content with 'hearing the presses hum,' only to awake from the delusive dream some day and find that my material is worn out, that I have not been making money sufficient to lay in the new styles of type, and finally face that unwelcome visitor, the sheriff."

The *American Bookmaker*, in its December issue, comments on Mr. Wright's methods as follows: "W. H. Wright, Jr.,

Buffalo, New York, deserves great praise for the persistency with which he has followed out his original idea of advertising his business. It is to be hoped that he finds money in it or that he has limitless resources. This kind of work will either make or break him in time, as it has others before him. This is not written to disparage his efforts, as he has certainly produced many specimens which are very creditable. The great difficulty, however, which other printers have encountered has been the unwillingness of the customers to pay a price which will reimburse a man for the money spent and the large amount of personal attention for which such work calls. His 'Harvest of Opinion' is one of the best pieces of work which he has produced."

Mr. Wright says in rebuttal of this statement that "a printer, to succeed, must 'select' his customers. This is a strange way to put it, nevertheless it



has proven itself possible in my case. Desiring to reach an appreciative trade, I hit upon the idea of issuing a calendar blotter at regular intervals, taking pains to let each separate card be a sample of the work the office was capable of doing. Since September, 1889, I have kept 'everlastingly at it' in the following way and for reasons given: (1) Sent in sealed and directed envelope to insure delivery to party whose trade I desired. (2) Sent on *first* day of each month, thus reaching them at time most needed, and being on time naturally calls attention to the principle of promptness. (3) New and catchy design *each* month, to give customer idea of the ability of house as to typographical effect. (4) Keeping character of work as near perfect as possible, so that customer will be led to believe house does only the best work, consequently will single out the jobs on which he is willing to spend a little extra for effective work. (5) Let blotter take place of the so-called solicitor who, nine times in ten, is not a practical printer, hence is liable to take work at a losing

figure. The blotter brings the trade to one's office where samples may be seen, personal attention given and correct prices quoted. It is often the case that a solicitor is taken advantage of. The unprincipled man will say, 'this man needs work; Jones printed my last envelopes for \$2.50 per thousand, so I'll give this man the job if he'll do it for \$2.50.' In many cases the 'solicitor' will accept the order, foolishly looking forward to a future job on which he can 'square up.' If the customer comes to your office, being invited by an attractive advertisement, he comes to profit by your knowledge—hence your opportunity to fit the price to the work. Keep the price up; also, keep up the character of the work done, and the result will be—fewer sheets handled, profit per week increased, more time to devote to each job, and ultimately—*success*. I speak of blotters at length because it has played an important part in the progress I have made."

In handling orders Mr. Wright insists upon a systematic routine. A detailed order blank accompanies work throughout, each workman entering his time under proper head. When an order is completed a proof is taken on the back of the order blank, date of completion marked thereon, and the blanks accumulate until the end of the week, at which time they enter into the weekly statement.

This weekly statement, Mr. Wright says, has been an important factor in his success. It is especially gratifying to know what progress is being made and to compare gain with that of previous week, also corresponding week in previous year. The making out of a statement takes but little time if all entries on blanks are made as work progresses.

"I have been called a crank," said Mr. Wright, "by some printers who are too short-sighted to see beyond the rut in which they have been running for years. I am content to be called a 'crank,' inasmuch as my 'turning' has resulted in the office earning and multiplying original value eightfold during time September, 1889, to present date."

To make his office otherwise exceptional he insists upon cleanliness and order. It is swept and dusted every day and is scrubbed throughout twice a month.

To maintain system in type department all forms are distributed as soon as known to be "dead." "Pied" matter is an unknown quantity. In pressroom he has the floors and zincs clean, so that if printed matter be dropped it will not be soiled. Presses are wiped up regularly, and "beds" watched to prevent rust caused by possible moisture in the room or from forms. All "waste" and press rags are kept in a safety can in engine room. Oil cans are arranged in drip pan, and care is exercised generally to prevent fire.

His employes use time blanks on which are spaces for hour of arrival, departure, and total for day. He pays for ten hours' work daily, and price and a half for all overtime, and charges an employe for work or material spoiled by carelessness or negligence, and advances a man as fast as he shows himself proficient. This is a just way, in his opinion, and the harmony gained is mutually advantageous to employer and employe.

The calendar-blotters are all original with him, as he has written, designed and set up each separate one. In keeping with his claim as an "Electric" printer, he has an electric light plant. This is economy for the printer who does a fine class of work. Good light is necessary. His trade for the first year was confined to city business, but now he numbers customers in Colorado, Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, Kentucky, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and finds there are plenty of business men who are willing to pay for brain work in connection with their printing.

All success he enjoys is attributable to a rigid adherence to the system outlined, and personal supervision and application to the work in every department. "Printing profitable for patron and himself," has been his watchword, and "a customer gained, always retained," has been his particular hobby.

#### PAPERS AND COLORED INKS.

IT is to the interest of printers to know the influence of the different paper pulps, and of the light over the coloring matters; this is especially important as regards the laid papers. M. Fritz, inspector of the Imperial Printing Office at Vienna, gave a lecture upon this subject, which is reproduced at length in the *Moniteur de la Papeterie Française*, from which *Geyer's Stationer* extracts the following: "The coloring matters are of four kinds: the ochres, the colors with bases of metallic salts, the vegetable colors and the colors derived from coal-tar. The degree of sensitiveness to light of a color varies with the relative proportion of the coloring matter; this sensitiveness is much greater in the papers than in the tissues. Therefore, M. Fritz considers the papers as divided into three groups: (1) The rag papers. (2) The mechanical wood pulp papers. (3) The laid papers. Most of the colors are altered in the following degrees: The most rapidly altered by the light are those on the laid papers; those on mechanical wood pulp papers are altered less quickly; those on rag papers are the most slowly altered. The preservation of the color on the laid papers depends more on the superficial coat of baryta than on the pulp of the paper. The wood pulp papers absorb less coloring matter than the rag papers, but their pulp itself is altered by the light.

The rag papers are those which best preserve the fine printing colors. The tone of these papers is scarcely altered after a long exposure to the light. The printing colors are best fixed on them, and even ink can be employed in excess of those slightly calendered without the impression appearing overcharged. The presence of wood pulp in a paper invariably causes the alteration of every coloring matter. Not only the daylight, but every other light containing chemically active rays acts on this paper. Every white paper containing but twenty per cent of wood pulp becomes quickly yellowish. Under the direct sunlight the effect is produced within a few days; in a diffused light the change is just as certain, but more slow. Even white lead and lampblack are altered by the light when applied to a wood pulp paper. The colors applied on laid papers for chromos stand in a less degree the light than those on unladen papers. The deeper the colors the less sensitive they are to the light. When coloring matters are mixed it is necessary to select carefully those colors having the same degree of sensitiveness to light, above all when they are to be used for wood pulp papers; otherwise the effects obtained will not hold long.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### "THE DREAM CHILD."\*

REVIEW BY MRS. WILLIS LORD MOORE.

THE average reader of fiction reads for the romance, the plot, the story; and generally speaking, books may be divided into two classes, those for the average reader, and those to be placed upon the shelf above his head where, standing upon tip-toe, he may at best but gaze at their backs. Occasionally, however, a book appears which is at once fascinating to the average reader and abrim with worth for the searcher after verity.

Such a book is Florence Huntley's recent production, "The Dream Child." If you are a mere reader of stories, you will devour eagerly, from Chapter I to the finale, this strange, weird, mystical romance, exclaiming, as you lay it down, "What wondrous imagining!" If, on the other hand, you believe that "the ideal is the real," that "the most exalted dreams of romancer or poet are but the soul's perceptions of the truth," then the book is your own, for it is dedicated to "All Seekers after Truth." "You must not forget how nature conspires to spread the truth. In some remote region, by an

\* "The Dream Child," by Florence Huntley, Arena Publishing Company.

obscure prophet, a single truth is uttered. The very winds of heaven become its messengers. Ignorance and power and superstition rise to crush the intruder. They may seize the prophet, imprison him, torture him, nail him to the cross; but the truth he uttered mocks their wrath, defies their authority, and escapes their dungeons, racks and penalties. It escapes, spanning the seas, encircling the earth, and sweeping outward to the very confines of human thought."

"The Dream Child" is a psychological romance, a celestial love story; and while some may not comprehend the grandeur of the structure, all must feel, however dimly, the greatness of the theme. The story is of absorbing interest, often moving the heart to the verge of tears, but the philosophy is deep and high.

Broadly, fearlessly, earnestly, the author deals with the marriage relation and with the great principles of life.

"To the student of occultism, love is neither an accident, a blunder, nor the mere groveling animal instinct of reproduction. Within the infinite circle of love is divinity made manifest."

"Though society, the church and established civil law recognize the true principle of marriage, they as yet misunderstand the application. The world recognizes the bonds but ignores the freedom. It perceives the duties but ignores the rights. It talks of love and deals with lust. It seeks after marriage and forms legal partnerships."

"The perfect marriage is a bond eternal. The perfect marriage is a boundless freedom. The perfect marriage is a perfect understanding."

"Love alone is the immortal. It has wings, rising and dwelling in the light. Love is the light, the white light of wisdom that beats upon the throne of God."

In a series of sublime allegories, man's search for truth, woman's blind stumbling after love, are powerfully portrayed.

The language used is full of the beauty of simplicity; swelling at times with the strength of the prophet, warm with the fire of the seer.

"The Dream Child" will, I believe, take its place beside Bulwer's "Zanoni," and the "Seraphita" of Balzac.

#### CHICAGO IN SEVENTY-ONE.

THE year 1893 promises to be equally memorable to Chicago though in a totally different way to that of 1871, when on those eventful October days the fire, swept by the gale, wrapped and consumed her and drove her citizens before it in destitution. Professor David Swing, in his "Story of the Chicago Fire," says: "There are some events in history too great for the human mind to grasp in their entirety, and this is the case with the Chicago fire. This disaster was unique in the history of conflagrations, and so unlike everything else in the way of fires that no comparisons can justly be made. Never before or since has such great destruction been wrought by flames.

"The Chicago fire swept over an area of one hundred and twenty-five acres every hour from start to finish!

"It destroyed the homes of one hundred people every minute!

"The loss in property was a million dollars every five minutes!

"Nearly eighteen thousand buildings reduced to ruins—seventeen every minute!

"Over two hundred millions of property destroyed!

"A hundred thousand people rendered homeless in a day!

"If all the buildings burned were placed end to end they would make an unbroken line one hundred and fifty miles long!

"To walk over all the streets in the burned district would require four days of good traveling!

"The Chicago fire was a terrible blow to the insurance companies throughout the world, many of which had placed very

heavy lines of risks in the city. There were scores of local companies with small capital that were wiped out by the great fire. Some paid but little and others nothing. However, much insurance was found to be good, many of the old line companies responding immediately dollar for dollar. The first loss paid after the great fire was paid by the Agency of R. S. Critchell to Hart, Asten & Co., as noted by the *Chicago Tribune* of October 12, 1871. Other payments quickly followed, and this served to encourage and reassure the people, and rebuilding was quickly begun and carried on year after year with astonishing rapidity."

We are indebted to the courtesy of the management of the "Cyclorama of the Chicago Fire," for photographs of the scenes from that great work, reproductions from which are shown on another page.

On considering Chicago at the present time and before visiting the magnificent scenes at the World's Columbian Exposition, a view of the realistic and authentic reproduction of the tremendous holocaust of 1871 causes emotions when the great White City is seen which it would be difficult to describe.

#### FUN AMONG THE POETS.

Some years ago, David Barker, a distinguished poet in the state of Maine, after the birth of his first child, wrote and published the following pretty poem:

One night as old St. Peter slept,  
He left the door of heaven ajar,  
When through a little angel crept,  
And came down with a falling star.

One summer, as the blessed beams  
Of morn approached, my blushing bride  
Awakened from some pleasing dreams  
And found that angel by her side.

God grant but this—I ask no more—  
That when he leaves this world of pain  
He'll wing his way to that bright shore,  
And find the road to heaven again.

John G. Saxe, not to be outdone, and deeming that injustice had been done to St. Peter, wrote the following as St. Peter's reply:

Full eighteen hundred years or more  
I've kept my gate securely fast;  
There has no "little angel" strayed,  
Nor recreant through the portals passed.

I did not sleep, as you supposed,  
Nor left the door of heaven ajar,  
Nor has a "little angel" left,  
And gone down with a falling star.

Go ask that blushing bride, and see  
If she don't frankly own and say,  
That when she found that angel babe,  
She found it in the good old way.

God grant but this—I ask no more—  
That should your number still enlarge  
You will not do as done before,  
And lay it to old Peter's charge.—*Scissors.*

#### MODESTY.

The Philadelphia maiden who is so modest that she will not go to bed while the *Christian Observer* is on her table, has been outdone by the bashful Boston belle who declines to walk up a steep hill because it makes her breath come in short pants.—*Comfort.* How about the Toronto girl who won't cross a potato field because the potatoes have eyes and might look at her ankles.





CHICAGO FIRE, OCTOBER 9, 1871,  
SHOWING IN THE BACKGROUND

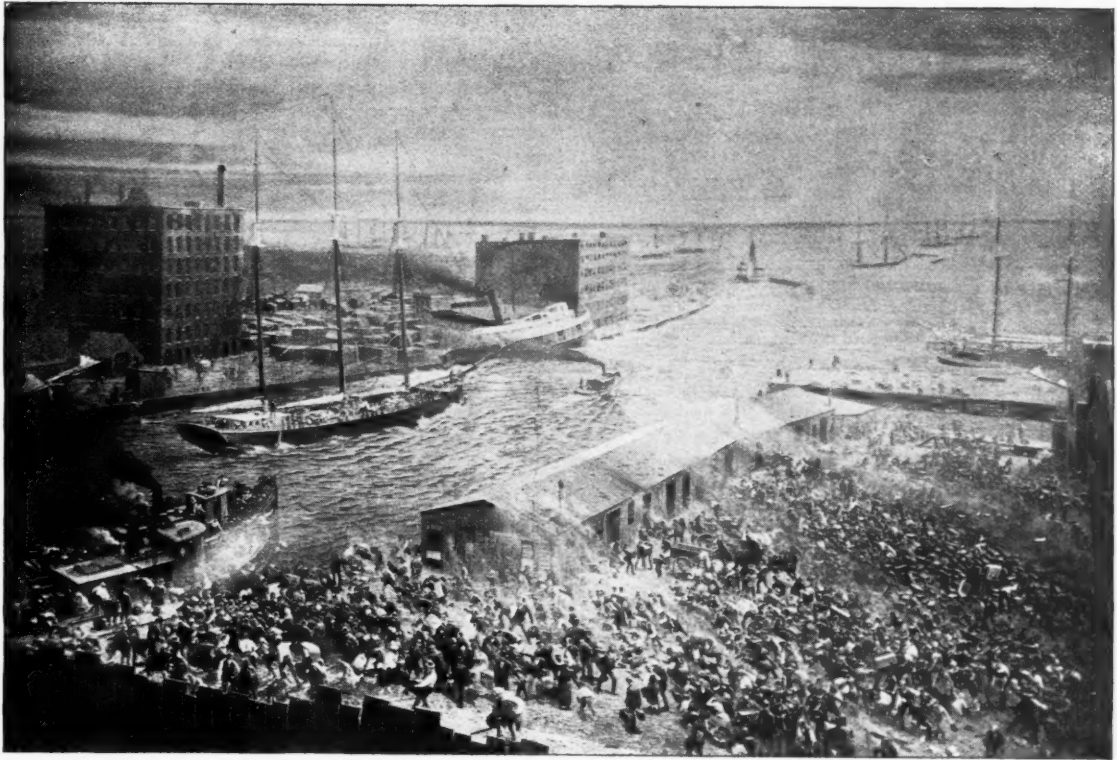
Second Presbyterian Church.  
New Palmer House.

Bookseller's Row.  
Honore Block.

Field & Leiter.  
Tribune Building.

First National Bank.  
Republic Life Insurance Building.

Court House.



THE CHICAGO FIRE—LOOKING EAST FROM FORT DEARBORN.



THE CHICAGO FIRE—RUSH STREET BRIDGE AND THE NORTH SIDE.

## SELECTED POETRY.

For the present it is proposed to set aside a column in each number of THE INLAND PRINTER for poetry, selected from the works of writers of the past and present. In some instances these selections will be garnered in fields not readily accessible to the general reader of this journal, and, as far as may be, they shall be grouped in such manner as must commend them to all.

## DIBDIN'S GHOST.

BY EUGENE FIELD.

Dear wife, last midnight, whilst I read  
The tomes you so despise,  
A specter rose beside the bed,  
And spoke in this true wise:  
"From Canaan's beatific coast  
I've come to visit thee,  
For I am Frognall Dibdin's ghost!"  
Says Dibdin's ghost to me.

I bade him welcome, and we twain  
Discussed with buoyant hearts  
The various things that appertain  
To bibliomaniac arts.  
"Since you are fresh from t'other side,  
Pray tell me of that host  
That treasured books before they died,"  
Says I to Dibdin's ghost.

"They've entered into perfect rest,  
For in the life they've won  
There are no auctions to molest,  
No creditors to dun;  
Their heavenly rapture has no bounds  
Beside that jasper sea—  
It is a joy unknown to Lowndes!"  
Says Dibdin's ghost to me.

Much I rejoiced to hear him speak  
Of biblio-bliss above,  
For I am one of those who seek  
What bibliomaniacs love;  
"But tell me—for I long to hear  
What doth concern me most—  
Are wives admitted to that sphere?"  
Says I to Dibdin's ghost.

"The women folk are few up there,  
For 'twere not fair, you know,  
That they our heavenly joy should share  
Who vex us here below!  
The few are those who have been kind  
To husbands such as we—  
They know our fads, and didn't mind,"  
Says Dibdin's ghost to me.

"But what of those who scold at us  
When we would read in bed?  
Or, wanting victuals, make a fuss  
If we buy books instead?  
And what of those who've dusted not  
Our motley pride and boast?  
Shall they profane that sacred spot?"  
Says I to Dibdin's ghost.

"Oh, no! They tread that other path  
Which leads where torments roll,  
And worms—yes, bookworms—vent their wrath  
Upon the guilty soul!  
Untouched of bibliomaniac grace  
That saveth such as we,  
They wallow in that dreadful place!"  
Says Dibdin's ghost to me.

"To my dear wife will I recite  
What things I've heard you say;  
She'll let me read the books by night,  
She'll let me buy by day;  
For we, together, by and by,  
Would join that heavenly host—  
She's earned a rest as well as I!"  
Says I to Dibdin's ghost.

## MY BOOKS.

BY AUSTIN DOBSON.

They dwell in the odour of camphor,  
They stand in a Sheraton shrine,  
They are "warranted early editions,"  
These worshipful tomes of mine;—

In their creamy "Oxford vellum,"  
In their redolent "crushed Levant,"  
With their delicate watered linings,  
They are jewels of price, I grant;—

Blind-tooled and morocco-jointed,  
They have Bedford's daintiest dress,  
They are graceful, attenuate, polished,  
But they gather the dust, no less;—

For the row that I prize is yonder,  
Away on the unglazed shelves,  
The bulged and the bruised octavos,  
The dear and the dumpy twelves,—

Montaigne with his sheepskin blistered,  
And Howell the worse for wear,  
And the worm-drilled Jesuits' Horace,  
And the little old cropped Molière,—

And the Burton I bought for a florin,  
And the Rabelais foxed and flea'd,—  
For the others I never have opened,  
But those are the ones I read.

## FROM THE FLY-LEAF OF THE ROWFANT MONTAIGNE (FLORIO, 1603).

BY FREDERICK LOCKER.

Of yore, when books were few and fine,  
Will Shakspeare cut these leaves of mine,  
But when he passed I went astray  
Till bought by Pope, a gift for Gay.  
Then, later on, betwixt my pages  
A nose was poked—the Bolt-Court Sage's.

But though the Fame began with Rawleigh,  
And had not dwindled with Macaulay,  
Though still I tincture many tomes  
Like Lowell's pointed sense, and Holmes',  
For me the halcyon days have past—  
I'm here, and with a dunce at last.

## BALLADE OF TRUE WISDOM.

BY A. LANG.

While others are asking for beauty or fame,  
Or praying to know that for which they should pray,  
Or courting Queen Venus, that affable dame,  
Or chasing the Muses, the weary and gray,  
The sage has found out a more excellent way,—  
To Pan and to Pallas his incense he showers,  
And his humble petition puts up day by day,  
For a house full of books, and a garden of flowers.



Inventors may bow to the God that is lame,  
And crave from the light of his stithy a ray;  
Philosophers kneel to the God without name,  
Like the people of Athens, agnostics are they;  
The hunter a fawn to Diana will slay,  
The maiden wild roses will wreath for the Hours,—  
But the wise man will ask, ere libation he pay,  
For a house full of books, and a garden of flowers.

Oh grant me a life without pleasure or blame  
(As mortals count pleasure who rush through their day  
With a speed to which that of the tempest is tame),  
Oh grant me a house by the beach of a bay,  
Where the waves can be surly in winter, and play  
With the seaweed in summer, ye bountiful powers!  
And I'd leave all the hurry, the noise, and the fray,  
For a house full of books, and a garden of flowers.

#### ENVOY.

Gods, give or withhold it! Your "yea" and your "nay"  
Are immutable, heedless of outcry of ours;  
But life *is* worth living,\* and here we would stay  
For a house full of books, and a garden of flowers.

#### OLD BOOKS ARE BEST.

BY BEVERLEY CHEW.

Old Books are best! With what delight  
Does "Faithorne fecit" greet our sight,  
On frontispiece or title-page,  
Of that old time, when on the stage  
"Sweet Nell" set "Rowley's" heart alight!

And you, O Friend, to whom I write,  
Must not deny, e'en though you might,  
Through fear of modern pirate's rage,  
Old Books are best.

What though the prints be not so bright,  
The paper dark, the binding slight?  
Our author, be he dull or sage,  
Returning from that distant age  
So lives again, we say, of right:  
Old Books are best.

#### AMONG MY BOOKS.

BY SAMUEL MINTURN PECK.

Among my books—what rest is there  
From wasting woes! what balm for care!  
If ill's appal or clouds hang low,  
And drooping, dim the fleeting show,  
I revel still in visions rare.  
At will I breathe the classic air,  
The wanderings of Ulysses share,  
Or see the plume of Bayard flow  
Among my books.

Whatever face the world may wear—  
If Lillian has no smile to spare,  
For others let her beauty blow,  
Such favors I can well forego;  
Perchance forget the frowning fair  
Among my books.

#### JUST SO.

Mr. Smyler—"This paper says they electrified a mummy  
in London some time ago and made it talk." Miss Tytter—  
"What did it say?" Smyler—"Something like 'Gad, I'm  
dry!'"

\*Written seven years ago.—A. L. (1880.)



Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### A BOLD REQUEST.

BY A. H. M'QUILKIN.

The voices of the children ring  
Out clear and mellow,  
As from their midst I see them bring  
A little fellow,  
Whose sturdy walk and wrinkling brow  
To me convey  
Some hint of injured feelings, while  
He turns away.  
"Oh, what a pretty suit, my dear,"  
To win his heart,  
I softly say,—the teasing elves  
All stand apart—  
Then, mollified, he takes my hand,  
His baby tones  
Indignant thrill; he tells his tale,  
And freely owns  
"Dose naughty dirls" had teased him so  
(The laughing witches)  
To lend—but never would he lend—  
His first new breeches!

#### LITMUS PAPER.

Among the various industrial and chemical uses of seaweed none is more interesting, perhaps, than its utilization in the production of the well-known litmus paper. For this purpose there is used the common *rocella*, which is found in all tropical seas, but particularly and abundantly in the Mediterranean, being, in fact, a lichen which grows on the rocks in the water and near the shore. The litmus is prepared by macerating the plant in water with lime, potash, and other substances, and leaving it in this condition until fermentation follows. On this taking place it first turns red and then blue, and on the whole mass becoming of the desired blue color, it is pressed into a mold and made into small rectangular cakes, which have the appearance of indigo and the smell of violets. In producing the litmus an infusion of the latter is made with boiling water, and unsized paper is soaked in this, being afterward dried. The natural color of the paper is blue; the red litmus is made by treating the preparation with acids so as to give it a reddish tinge.

## LORENZ ALMA TADEMA.

ALMA TADEMA has been pleased to express his admiration for *THE INLAND PRINTER* in a letter to a gentleman whose interest in fine printing and modern methods of reproducing the masterpieces of well-known painters induced him to forward to the celebrated artist a copy of the issue of April last. Mr. Tadema's acknowledgment is reproduced herewith, together with a portrait reproduced from a woodcut. Familiar as the name of Alma Tadema is, of his personal history little has been published, and some notes thereupon will not be without interest on this occasion. To the eleventh of the series of articles (profusely illustrated), on "Famous Artists and Their Work," by C. Stuart Johnson, published in *Munsey's Magazine*, we are indebted for the following brief account of the artist and his works: Alma Tadema, says Mr. Johnson, may be characterized as perhaps the most cosmopolitan of present-day painters. He is a Hollander by birth, an Englishman by adoption

31-10-92  
17, GROVE END ROAD,  
ST. JOHN'S WOOD,  
N.W.

Dear Sir  
I duly received the April number of  
the Inland Printer, for which many  
thanks as it contained some very  
first rate printing of engravings  
which was a pleasure to behold  
Yours faithfully  
Alma Tadema



and long residence. He was educated in Belgium, and has been a constant exhibitor in the galleries of Paris and other continental art centers. His fame is truly international; he is a member of seven academies—those of London, Amsterdam, Berlin, Munich, Vienna, Stockholm and Madrid, besides London correspondent of the French Academy, and he has received prizes and decorations numerous enough to form a collection. He has won the most coveted medals of the

Paris salons and expositions, is an officer of the Legion of Honor, and a member of half a dozen knightly orders—the Lion of Holland, the Crown of Prussia, and so forth.

So much for the extrinsic tokens of his fame. His art itself is that of a Hollander whose native bent has been tempered by a wide experience of other schools. In no country has French art, German art, Italian art, varied more widely in aim and method at different epochs and under the influence of different schools and leaders. But it does not need a very high degree of experience to be able, in nearly every case, to identify a Dutch picture as such without looking for the artist's signature. It is almost sure to betray its origin by the literalness of its fidelity to nature, the perfect elaboration of detail, the miniature-like technique, the subordination of the grand, the beautiful, the ideal, to the true, the actual, the domestic and familiar.

Alma Tadema shares these national characteristics. Nothing could be more exquisite than his straps and cushions, his silks and tapestries, his musical instruments, his antique furniture and classic bric-a-brac, and generally his costumes. The marble terrace in "Reading Homer" has a marvelous reality of texture. In another of his canvases the "Picture Gallery," the silk cushions of the Greek artist's studio were so wonderfully well done that when the painting was shown at the Academy in London he received several orders from wealthy admirers for pictures, with the proviso that their composition should include some silk cushions. The painted fabrics of Apelles, as the old story tells, may have deceived a brother artist into believing them real; those of Alma Tadema achieve a triumph more characteristic of these latter days—they compel the tribute of the picture buyer.

That is, perhaps, not the very highest praise, and not fully commensurate with the painter's deserts. But it is a fact that Alma Tadema's figures are less excellent than their surroundings. They are of course perfect in drawing, classically correct, and coldly charming. They have all of Bouguereau's smoothness, but not all of his grace. They have Cabanel's superlative finish, but seldom possess his expressiveness.

In "Reading Homer" and "The Old, Old Story," fair as are their Grecian types, in neither one, nevertheless, does the artist manifest great felicity in the posing of his figures. The

maids of ancient Athens may have sat, lolled and lounged in the ungraceful attitudes in which he depicts them; but we should certainly have preferred to see in their counterfeit presentment a little more of the poetry of rest or motion, even if reality had to be sacrificed to ideality.

It is an idiosyncrasy with Alma Tadema to number his pictures instead of dating them. For instance, "At the Shrine of Venus," bears the figures CCLXXXIX. As they indicate, he has produced about three hundred canvases—a fact that bears witness to his industry, for he is too conscientiously careful a worker to be a rapid producer.

Not very many of his paintings are owned on this side of the Atlantic, although "Reading Homer" belongs to Mr. Marquand of New York, and was recently for some time on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art; there is a fine canvas, "Down to the River," in the Vanderbilt gallery, and two others—"A Roman Emperor" and "Sappho"—in the Walters collection at Baltimore.

Alma Tadema's career has not been an eventful one apart from his artistic successes. He was born in the village of Dronrijp, in the northern part of Holland, January 8, 1836, and educated at the "gymnasium" of Leeuwarden, the chief town of the province. He was to have entered his father's profession, the law, but the study of the classics kindled an enthusiasm for ancient art and architecture that led him to take up his brush and palette and essay to recreate the scenes and characters of Greek and Roman life. He went from his provincial school to the Antwerp Academy when he was sixteen years old, and a little later became a pupil of Baron Hendrik Leys, then at the height of his fame as a painter of history and genre.

He studied under Baron Leys' guidance for several years, and assisted his master in painting some of his large historical canvases. The first independent work he exhibited was the "Education of the Children of Clotilda," at the Antwerp Academy in 1861. It shows Clotilda, widow of Clovis, the first Christian king of France, watching her two sons, who are learning to throw the battle ax. He has seldom come so near to modern history in the choice of a theme. His favorite range has been from the time of the earlier Roman emperors to the classic prime of Athens five centuries before, and sometimes five centuries further back again, into the dim past of ancient Egypt.

Between 1860 and 1870 Alma Tadema was established at Brussels, whence he sent pictures to the exhibitions of Amsterdam, Paris, Berlin and London. Everywhere his work won applause. Its warmest reception was in London, and to that capital the artist finally migrated to settle permanently. He found a congenial field in the British capital, became a naturalized Englishman, and married an English girl, a Miss Laura Epps, who is known as a painter of scenes from child life. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1876, a full Academician in 1879.

Over one of the doors in the handsome house that Alma Tadema has built for himself in the St. John's Wood district of London is the characteristic inscription: "As the sun colors flowers, so art colors life."

#### INLAND DAILY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

THE Inland Daily Press Association convened at the Gibson House, Cincinnati, Ohio, on December 8, and transacted much important business. The following circular was prepared and adopted:

*To the Daily Press of the United States:*

The organization of the American Associated Dailies is for the purpose of promoting the best interests of the daily press of the country.

The special purpose of the organization is to give information whereby each member may be informed of the fraudulent advertising schemes, irresponsible advertising agents and foreign advertisers, who do not pay their contracts, and to give information of advertisers who are about to send out large amounts of advertising, and such other information as may

be of advantage to the members of the association. For the purpose of giving this information each member of the association is requested to send to the secretary, Ira S. Carpenter, Michigan City, Indiana, any complaints of failure of foreign advertisers or agents to comply with their contracts. The secretary will make investigation of said complaints and make confidential reports upon the standing of the parties against whom complaints are made to each member of this association. He will also report the names of advertisers or agents who fail to comply with their contracts or who are connected with fraudulent advertising schemes. He shall report the names of such advertisers as he shall learn are about to send out large amounts of advertising and such other information as in his opinion may be of advantage to the members of the association.

If you desire to become a member of this association please inclose the membership fee (\$5) to Ira S. Carpenter, secretary of the association, Michigan City, Indiana. He is authorized to enroll your paper as a member of the association.

You will readily understand that with your hearty cooperation in this matter, great advantage will accrue to the members. As information is accumulated a confidential monthly bulletin will be sent to each paper holding membership in the association.

The following resolution by Mr. Culmore was also adopted:

*Resolved*, That the American Associated Dailies are in favor of a uniform libel law in each state of the union, defining libel properly and not permitting punitive damages and criminal prosecutions as a matter of suppression of legitimate publication and they believe that public retraction of the article in the publication charged with libel should be allowed in proof and mitigation of damages and fines, if not in satisfaction of the offense.

C. CULMORE.  
J. O. AMOS.  
A. S. CHAPMAN.

The association will hereafter be called The American Associated Dailies, and the first annual meeting will be held in Chicago, in the World's Fair buildings, on the second Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of September, 1893.

#### A PROTEST AGAINST STAMPED ENVELOPES AT THE COST OF STAMPS.

The Minnesota Editorial Association, through its executive committee, has addressed the following remonstrance to Congress against the proposed law to furnish stamped envelopes at the cost of stamps:

ST. PAUL, Minn., December 8, 1892.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:* Your petitioners, on behalf of the Minnesota Editors' and Publishers' Association, representing four hundred printing offices in the state of Minnesota, respectfully protest against any action on the part of Congress looking toward the postoffice department furnishing stamped envelopes at the cost of the stamps. The effect of such a law would be: First, to eventually destroy the entire industry of manufacturing envelopes by confining their manufacture entirely to the uses of the government as on postal cards; and second, to increase the expenditures of the postoffice department to such an enormous expense as forever to destroy the possibility of making the department self-sustaining, or securing to the people the benefit of one-cent postage.

Respectfully submitted,

GRANVILLE S. PEASE, President.  
ED. H. PARADIS, Secretary.  
DAVID RAMALEY, Treasurer.  
C. P. STINE, Chairman.  
WILLIAM HINDS,  
N. S. GORDON,

Executive Committee.

#### STRIKES THE KEYNOTE OF SUCCESS.

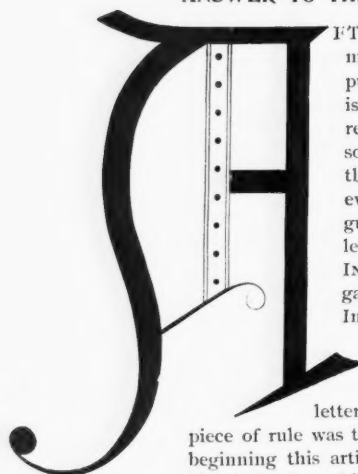
"THE INLAND PRINTER is decidedly the friend of the *young* printers. I hear kind words for it every day from the coming printers, and I assure you the keynote is struck when you appeal to the minds of those who are to be our future 'Franklins.'"—W. H. Wright, Jr.

MARY had a stocking once,  
And it was made of wool;  
And on that merry Christmas morn  
That stocking it was full.

How came that stocking to be full?  
Because at Christmas dawn,  
When Mary rose and dressed herself,  
She pulled that stocking on.—*Scissors.*



## ANSWER TO THE LETTER PUZZLE.



AFTER giving our readers two months' time to answer the letter puzzle published in the November issue, it now becomes necessary to report that *not one* of the many solutions received was correct—that is, correct as to the placing of every part of the letter. Fifteen guesses were right so far as the letter was concerned, and THE INLAND PRINTER'S agreement regarding copies of "Diagrams of Imposition" has been fulfilled by the mailing of a copy of the work to each of these readers of this magazine. The correct letter, and the exact position each piece of rule was to occupy is shown in the initial beginning this article, which is composed of the identical rules exhibited separately in the November number. That the letter formed is a symmetrical and graceful one no one will deny. Being made up of many pieces, it is, as stated, a much more difficult letter to place in position than the "R" shown some months ago. Speaking of the "R" reminds us that one of the subscribers, in sending his answer to the puzzle now in hand, made a very vigorous protest against this journal's showing letters that had already appeared in another paper. There may have been some justice in his protest, but the conductors of THE INLAND PRINTER did not consider that in using the letter in the way presented they were doing anything to which the most particular reader could object. They knew that the letter had been used, but from the established fact that this magazine went to thousands of people who never saw the other, it was deemed of no great consequence. The gentleman's solution of the "A" puzzle clearly demonstrates his ability to decipher a letter he has already seen with much more ease than one entirely "fresh," as the "A" puzzle is, his answer to this being "R" also. Twelve letters were presented as the correct answer to the "A" puzzle—A, E, F, H, K, L, M, R, T, U, W and Y, and we regret that space will not permit our showing reproductions of them. It is with some hesitation that we close this contest, but we feel that sufficient time has been given to all to forward replies, and prefer to make a new offer next month to again extending the time on this. Honorable mention should be made of Mr. B. M. Lauphere, of Warren, Pennsylvania, who came the nearest to winning a prize, the only mistake made being the transposing of the two pieces at the bottom of the vertical portions of the letter. In the February number we will show another letter and make another offer, and trust every reader of THE INLAND PRINTER will at least try to solve the problem.

## A NEW TYPESETTING MACHINE—THE FORMOTYPE.

A CORRESPONDENT in Akron, Ohio, writes under date of December 20:

"The December number of THE INLAND PRINTER announced that a patent upon a new typesetting machine had been issued to Louis Ransom and Alexander W. Maynus. These gentlemen are Akronians, the former an artist and well-known inventor, the latter assistant manager sales department, The Werner Printing and Lithographing Company, and their machine, the "Formotype," will be put upon the market shortly by a syndicate of Cleveland and Akron capitalists, who have been behind the enterprise for the past three years.

"The Formotype is an entirely new departure in the line of typesetting machines, occupying a sphere peculiarly its own, and by it the ultimate result is expeditiously reached,

the many intermediate processes that make other machines so clumsy, slow and unsafe being eliminated entirely. Your correspondent has examined this machine and finds that the letters are stamped directly upon the edge of a strip of soft metal that has been prepared of proper dimensions. A keyboard, not unlike that of the usual typewriter, projects from the front of the machine and by pressing upon one of the keys mechanism is actuated that brings the die, which is in intaglio form, immediately beneath an impression orifice, and by the operation of a reciprocating plunger the die is impressed upon the metal forming the proper letter. The machine is so constructed that this operation can be repeated as rapidly as the compositor can play upon the keys, and it will not be impossible to attain the speed of the usual typewriter upon the Formotype. Of course there are spacing keys, enough metal being removed from the line between words by a chisel to make the spaces. The most ingenious part of the machine is the justifying mechanism which works like a charm. It is based upon the principle that by compressing a line of impressible material the line is elongated. A pair of jaws grip the line automatically, at the spaces, after the words are formed upon it and while another line is being made, and a certain amount of compression being given between each word the line is squeezed out to its proper length, which is column width. These jaws always work through the same space, but by a wonderfully simple arrangement they are brought closer together or moved apart, making the amount of compression directly proportionate to the number of spaces in a line and the amount the line is short of its proper length.

"It is obvious from this hasty description that by this device there is no assembling of matrices, the making of which require hours of dexterous mechanical labor, aided by the most expensive machinery; no time lost in waiting for justification; no casting and no fumes from casting pots to endanger the health of the operator, and no intricate and delicate distributing mechanism.

"Proofreading with the Formotype is easier than in hand composition. It is not necessary to form an entirely new line when an error is made, as is the case in other machines, this being hazardous work, as the operator is liable to make the same or some other error when the line is formed anew.

"The International Formotype Company, which controls the foreign patents, has protected this machine in the most desirable countries, and they are now negotiating with eastern capitalists who are anxious to control certain foreign rights. It is reported also that a company now manufacturing a well-known typesetting machine have made overtures to the home company."

## THE BEST EDUCATION FOR YOUNG MEN.

"I believe that in the schools of applied science and technology, as they are carried on today in the United States—involving the thorough and most scholarly study of principles directed immediately upon useful arts, and rising, in their higher grades, into original investigation and research—is to be found almost the perfection of education for young men. Too long have we submitted to be considered as furnishing something which is, indeed, more immediately and practically useful than a so-called liberal education, but which is, after all, less noble and fine. Too long have our schools of applied science and technology been popularly regarded as affording an inferior substitute for classical colleges to those who could not afford to go to college, then take a course in a medical or law school, and then wait for professional practice. Too long have the graduates of such schools been spoken of as though they had acquired the arts of livelihood at some sacrifice of mental development, intellectual culture, and grace of life. For me, if I did not believe that the graduates of the institution over which I have the honor to preside were better educated men, in all which the term educated man implies, than the average

graduate of the ordinary college, I would not consent to hold my position for another day. It is true that something of form and style may be sacrificed in the earnest, direct, and laborious endeavors of the student of science; but that all the essentials of intellect and character are less fully or less happily achieved through such a course of study let no man, connected with such an institution, for a moment concede!

"That mind and manhood alike are served in a preëminent degree by the systematic study of chemistry, physics, and natural history has passed beyond dispute. The haste with which the colleges themselves are throwing over many of their traditional subjects to make room for these comparatively new studies, shows how general has become the appreciation of the virtue of these, when combined with laboratory methods, as means of intellectual and moral training.

"I have spoken of the characteristic studies of the new schools as the best of all available means of both moral and intellectual training. I believe this claim to be none too broad.

"The sincerity of purpose and the intellectual honesty which are bred in the laboratory of chemistry and physics stand in strong contrast with the dangerous tendencies to plausibility, sophistry, casuistry, and self-delusion which so insidiously beset the pursuit of metaphysics, dialectics, and rhetoric, according to the traditions of the schools. Much of the training given in college in my boyhood was, it is not too much to say, directed straight upon the arts which go to make the worse appear the better reason. It was always an added feather in the cap of the young disputant that he had won a debate in a cause in which he did not believe. Surely, in these more enlightened days, it is not needful to say that this is perilous practice, if, indeed, it is not always and necessarily pernicious. Even where the element of purposed and boasted self-stultification was absent, there was a dangerous and a mischievous exaltation of the form above the substance of the student's work, which made it better to be brilliant than to be sound.

"Contrast with this the moral and intellectual influence of the studies and exercises I am considering. The student of chemistry or physics would scarcely know how to defend a thesis which he did not himself believe. In that dangerous art he has had no practice. The only success he has hoped for has been to be right. The only failure he has had to fear was to be wrong. To be brilliant in error only heightened the failure, making it the more conspicuous and ludicrous."—*Francis A. Walker, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.*

#### WHY SONGS ARE SUNG.

'Tis not for honors he may win  
The poet's songs are sung;  
'Tis not for these he lets us in  
To worlds he lives among.

No bay nor laurel would he wear;  
But that for which he longs,  
Is only that someone, somewhere,  
May learn to love his songs.

—James G. Burnett, in *New England Magazine*.

#### THE ART OF THINKING.

Did you ever notice how bunglingly some men think? There is as much or more difference in the way men use their mental faculties as there is in the way they use their tools. Just as one man will proceed deftly and systematically to the accomplishment of a piece of work with everything conveniently at hand, every motion intelligently directed to the furtherance of the main purpose, and an expedient ready for every irregularity or difficulty which presents itself, so the ready thinker proceeds at once in a right line to the pith of a subject, sifting out the extraneous matter, defining the main

point and bringing to bear upon it all his available information. On the other hand, a clumsy thinker will chase a question up one side and down the other, without getting anywhere or arriving at any relevant conclusion.

The mental, like the manual faculties are susceptible and require cultivation. It is only by practice and continual use that the dexterity and skill of the expert machinist or other manipulator are acquired. No matter how naturally ingenious and handy a man may be, he will lack deftness when placed upon work to which he is entirely unaccustomed. In order to think with facility a man must be accustomed to thinking. It is one thing to let the mind roam about among the things one knows, and another to put it hard at work and keep it there, grinding at something you do not know, but want to. It is easy and entertaining to read an article which tells you something which you knew before and which you can indorse, but you learn nothing by reading it. It requires an effort to read an article which contains real information, however plainly expressed. It has to be studied, applied, digested, criticised, the suggestions raised by its perusal have to be followed out to their conclusions, and to conscientiously read an article of this character is a task which a man is inclined to shirk, just as a lazy man might shirk a physical task. But compare the man who shirks with the man who reads, and you will find in the first a mental bungler, in the second the acute and able thinker, the man whose head saves his hands and who is valued, respected and trusted with the conduct of work and the administration of affairs, and rewarded accordingly. Always read a little ahead of yourself. Read matter which requires an effort upon your part to understand. The effort will not only place you upon a higher intellectual plane, but the mental exercise will develop a habit of accurate thinking which will be of more value to you than volumes of average matter read only to be forgotten.—*Power.*

#### CHAIRMAN CARTER'S STORY.

One of the tersest and best of the election stories is related by Chairman Carter of the national committee. "It was getting rather late in the evening of election day," he said, "and we were anxious to hear something definite from one of the most important districts of Indiana, which had not reported for several days. I telegraphed over my own signature to the leader of the district: 'I have had no news from you. Please let me hear at once and report fully. Send me a hundred lines or so on the actual state of affairs.' In about an hour I got his reply. It read: 'We have all gone to h——l out here, and it don't take any hundred lines to tell it, either.'"—*Philadelphia Record.*

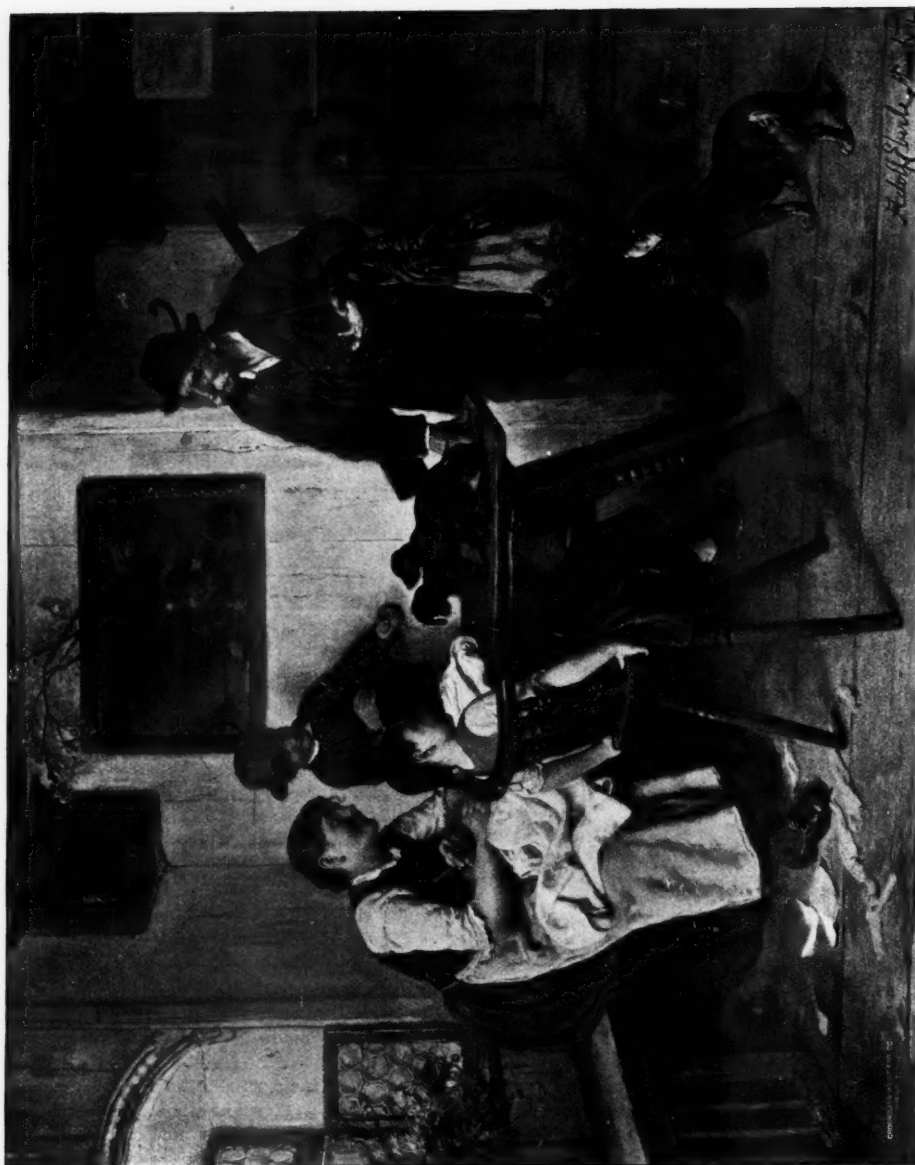
#### INDISPENSABLE IN THE OFFICE.

In sending his renewal for this year, Mr. O. A. Towne, of Towne & Robie, publishers the *Transcript*, Franklin Falls, New Hampshire, writes us: "I felt a lack of something this month, and now find it was THE INLAND PRINTER which I missed. It is good for digestion, better than an extra clerk in business, and indispensable in this office. Check inclosed." And so it goes. Our subscription clerks are busy entering new names for Volume X. Start now, and receive your paper from the beginning of the volume.

#### LIQUID REFRESHMENT!

In Portugal the wine treading is done by a gang of men dancing to the music of a bagpipe. The work is hard, the weather warm, the result indescribable.

SHE—What did you say to papa, dear, when you asked for my hand? He—The only thing I remember, precious, is calling for the police.—*Town Topics.*



### THE SALE.

Anguished yet dumb,  
The Dachshund's wistful stare  
Seeking the master's eyes  
Sees no relenting there.

Engraved by  
CROSSCUP & WEST, ENGRAVING CO.,  
907 Filbert street,  
Philadelphia.



## BRITISH NOTES.

MESSRS. FYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, the queen's printers, have contracted for the reporting and printing of the parliamentary debates, Reuter's Telegraph Company having thrown up the work.

MESSRS. SHANKS & CO., the well-known typefounders, have received orders from the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Standard* for complete new outfits of their patent hard-metal type, in which new dress both papers will appear with the new year.

WE understand that Messrs. Dellagana & Co., the well-known stereotypers and electotypers, think sufficiently well of Dalziel's new stereotyping process to adopt it, and that other houses are making arrangements to work the new system.

INFORMATION has just come to hand of an instantaneous process of newspaper stereotyping. Until full details reach me I can only state that it is claimed for the new machine and process that it will combine all the advantages of the hot and cold processes without any of the objections, and produce a mold practically instantaneously, the present system being performed in one operation and in such a manner that will, it is expected, commend itself to the trade. Time and expense will be saved and things improved all around, without creating a revolution, for the detail work of the stereotyping room will not be interfered with. I am in communication with the inventor and hope to furnish fuller details of the invention in next issue.

THE Labor Commission which has been sitting for some time past has elicited a great deal of interesting information on various subjects. Last week evidence was given as to a working scheme of profit sharing. Mr. T. W. Bushill, of the firm of Thomas Bushill & Sons, of Coventry, stated that his business consisted of printing in its various branches and had now been worked for four years on the profit-sharing system. They employed 185 work people, 79 of whom were paid time wages, 47 premium workers at professional wages, and 59 piece workers. As regarded the rate of pay, the minimum for letterpress printers, which might be taken as a fair indication, was 28s. and 7d. for overtime; they were working now fifty hours, the trade union limit being fifty-five. In making out the profit and loss account the working capital was credited for the time being with five per cent, and from the balance a certain fixed sum, called the reserve limit, was credited to the partner as a first charge for salaries, management, and payment for risk, and the residue was equally divided between the employes and the firm. If a firm were making in one year a profit of £1,000, under this system they would probably fix the reserve limit at £900; if in the following year the profits amounted to £1,100, the firm would get the first charge of £900, plus half the extra, which in this case would be £200; that is to say, they would make £1,000 and the employes would get £100. The amount of the reserve limit was not generally made known, but it was communicated to a chartered accountant, who certified year by year, what bonus, if any, had accrued to the employes. In answer to a question if there had been any gain to the firm since the adoption of the scheme, Mr. Bushill stated that when the scheme was first introduced there was a spurt, then for a year or two there had been a slackening, but lately there had been a steady pulling up all around. As to its moral effect, there had been an improved tone among the workers. The essential features of the system, he thought, was that the amount of bonus should be fixed independently of the volition of the employer, and should depend on the actual profits made. Mr. Bushill, who has devoted considerable study to the profit-sharing system, has always shown himself very willing to assist by his advice anyone desirous of adopting the system and has issued a pamphlet on the subject.

FOR the past few weeks a fair proportion of the British public has been suffering from a "craze" which promises to equal the gold fever of some years ago. Thousands of well-meaning

persons who would scorn the idea of putting their money on this or that horse in a race as being nothing more or less than gambling, have rushed into the thick of the "missing word competition," and been sadly disappointed if they could not procure from the postoffices the necessary postal orders wherewith to back their selection. To such an extent has the craze developed that for the first time the postoffice authorities have been unable to meet the demand for postal orders. And yet the thing began very humbly. Some few months ago Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, the proprietor and editor of *Pearson's Weekly*, was seeking for a popular competition, when the "Missing Word" idea occurred to him. The sixth week they received £4 in one shilling postal orders, and it was not until about two months ago when the idea had been running nine or ten months that it began to be really popular. About that time other papers adopted the notion, and at once the figures began to mount. One week they received £500, the next £900, the next £1,300; then they jumped to £2,500, while this week the total amount of postal orders sent in was something like £15,800, which will be divided among those who have been fortunate enough to hit upon the "missing" word. From a printing point of view the effect of the competitions is in every way satisfactory, for it is an admitted fact that the circulation of *Pearson's Weekly* alone has been increased by more than 200,000 a week, the average circulation of this periodical, which is only about two years old, being now half a million a week. Mr. Pearson has described the *modus operandi* as follows: "Every week I personally write the competition paragraph. I select some interesting little fact and embody it in the few lines I write, leaving the last word blank. I then prepare a list of words, any one of which would suitably fill in the blank, and I ask a few of my most trusted assistants to do the same. I then finally select a word, sometimes from one of these lists, but more frequently from my own. I write that word upon a slip of paper, and place it in a stout envelope, which I seal with my own ring and hand to the chartered accountant whose certificate appears in the paper every week. No one knows the word but myself until the competition is over; and then the accountant opens the envelope in my presence, and the word is given to a staff of clerks, who go through the coupons and put on one side all that are correct." It would occupy too much space to give a detailed account of the manner in which the thousands of letters and postal orders are dealt with. Some idea of the number that has to be coped with may be gathered from the fact that on Monday morning when the competition closes, the letters are taken to the office in mail bags carried in a procession of cabs from the general postoffice. In a day or two the question of legality has to be settled; in the meantime printers, paper makers, and others connected with the trade may congratulate themselves on the remarkable development of the "Missing Word" craze.

COLLECTIVELY the extra Christmas numbers of the various periodicals are superior to last year's issues, but in most cases, again, the colored plates are far from satisfactory from an artistic point of view. Why publishers will persist in giving quantity and not quality is a point I cannot quite understand. That they do so rather implies a belief that the average Briton does not care how inferior the work may be as long as he gets plenty of it. However, while little can be said in favor of the presentation plates, a word of praise must be recorded regarding the high-class style in which the numbers themselves are produced. *Black and White*, which for some time had a most checkered career, is now rapidly making headway, and its Christmas number is certainly one of the best productions of the year. The *Graphic* is even better than usual, and the *Illustrated London News* fully maintains its position. The *Gentlewoman*, following the success of last year, again issues a supplement printed in colors on satin. The chief literary feature is somewhat novel. "A Story of Seven Christmas Eves," or "A Social Revolution," is the lives of two waifs of

gentle birth who pass through many vicissitudes to positions of honor and distinction. The chief incidents of their lives are supposed to be narrated on seven Christmas Eves, at intervals of seven years, by the characters who themselves take part in the story. The tale is told by seven well-known writers, and is illustrated by Dudley Hardy. The *Queen* extra number is also an excellent work, combining both quantity and quality, which must have kept the printers busy for a considerable time.

A CONTEMPORARY journal states that Sir William Harcourt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, like his predecessor has been advised to put a tax on advertisements, the idea being that such an impost might have the effect of introducing esthetic propriety into these commercial announcements. Instead of this it is suggested that some censorship should be exercised, and that advertisers should be forced to conform to regulations which would spare us a good deal of deformity. This is not a new suggestion. To carry into effect would create an injustice to both printers and advertisers. If the size of posters is regulated by law half of the available advertising space in London and other towns would at once become useless because small bills would not be seen if posted at the top of a building or boarding, and a vast amount of work which now finds its way into the hands of printers would be lost. The tendency of the present time is toward high-class advertising, and to impose a tax upon advertisements or to regulate their size would be a serious blunder and an injustice.

I am glad to be able to report a slight improvement in trade which it is hoped will continue. H. WOOD SMITH.

Her eyes are of the loveliest blue,  
Her cheeks are like the roses;  
To love her thrills me through and through,  
To kiss her—Holy Moses!!!—*Ex.*

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. A. L., Brattleboro, Vermont.—Are THE INLAND PRINTER illustrations printed on four-roller presses. *Answer.*—They are.

R. F., Montreal, P. Q.—What is a good reducer for copying-ink? *Answer.*—A little glycerine added slowly will be found satisfactory.

C. B. S., Springfield, Missouri.—Where can I learn more of Dalziel's new mode of stereotyping of which an account appears in the November INLAND PRINTER? *Answer.*—Write to Mr. Harvey Dalziel, 153 Fleet street, E. C., London, England.

F. G. McN., Cleveland, Ohio.—What is the best book on general printing as regards imposing forms and general job printing? *Answer.*—"The American Printer," by Thomas MacKellar, Ph.D., is perhaps as satisfactory a text-book as you can purchase. Price \$2. Can be procured through this office or of any bookdealer.

P. L. A., Sioux Falls, South Dakota.—In making up the local columns of a paper and arranging the items in such order as to make them grow gradually larger down the column, is it proper to place at the bottom an item three or four lines larger than the one immediately preceding, then cut this large item and carry two or three lines to the top of the next column, the number of lines thus carried to be one or two lines less than the number in the item to follow? Also, is it a breach of propriety to begin an editorial at the top of the second or third editorial column unless it is headed? *Answer.*—(1) It is permissible. (2) Yes.

IRATE SUBSCRIBER—I demand to see the editor. Where is he? Printer—He's in the loft. The citizens tarred and feathered him last night. I. S.—Yes, and that's just what I want to see him about. The tar belonged to me, and I want the editor to pay for it.—*Scissors.*

#### OBITUARY.

PHILO P. KELLOGG, the well-known envelope manufacturer, of Springfield, Massachusetts, died at his home in that city on the morning of December 13. Mr. Kellogg was a man of cultivated tastes, he enjoyed reading and art pursuits, and his Maple street home was richly equipped with means of gratifying his scholarly tastes. In the business world he was successful. He was one of the first to see the advantages of the convenient box of stationery known as papeterie, and was able to amass a comfortable fortune.

THE announcement of the death of Mr. William Wilson Bainbridge, of the firm of Charles T. Bainbridge's Sons, manufacturing stationers and printers, of Brooklyn, New York, was received by the trade with universal regret. Mr. Bainbridge's death was sudden, being caused by neuralgia of the heart while making his usual fall trip. The death occurred at the Hotel Cadillac, Detroit, Michigan, on December 7. Mr. Bainbridge was thirty-five years old at the time of his death. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

MR. J. A. GARVEY, who filled the position of railroad and local editor of the Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Daily News* most acceptably, was killed December 1 in the Nickel Plate yards, in that city, by a switch engine which he attempted to board while in discharge of his duty. Mr. Garvey was most highly esteemed by all who knew him, both in and out of the office. His remains, which were shipped to Springfield, Massachusetts, for burial, were accompanied by D. C. Gardner, a representative of Fort Wayne Typographical Union, No. 78.

ORANGE JUDD, the well-known publisher, ex-editor of the *American Agriculturalist* and late editor of the *Orange Judd Farmer*, died at his home, Evanston, Illinois, December 27, at the age of seventy years. Orange Judd was born near Niagara Falls, New York, July 26, 1822. He was graduated at the Wesleyan University in 1847, taught school until 1850, then spent three years studying analytical and agricultural chemistry at Yale. He became editor of the *American Agriculturalist* in 1853, and later became its owner and publisher. As such he continued until 1881. From 1855 to 1863 he held the position of agricultural editor of the *New York Times*. Mr. Judd established the Orange Judd Publishing Company, making a specialty of agricultural and scientific books, and also published *Hearth and Home*.

MR. WILLIS ROBERTS, who recently died at Birmingham, Alabama, at the age of sixty-four years, from the effects of erysipelas, was one of the oldest master printers in Alabama. He was born at Pendleton, South Carolina, July 5, 1828, and entered the *Argus* office at Wetumpka, Alabama, when twelve years of age. In 1872 he opened the first job office in Birmingham. In February, 1874, Roberts & Duval started the *Iron Age*, a weekly. In 1876 he associated with himself his son Charles, and continued that publication under the firm name of Roberts & Son until the journal was sold, when they gave their whole attention to the job office. At the time of his death Mr. Roberts was senior member of the largest publishing, blank book making and lithographing establishment in the South. Charles Roberts will continue the business.

It has recently been pointed out that the typewriter may be made very useful for cipher correspondence. This plan is to use a cipher which depends on substituting certain letters for others. Then, on an ordinary typewriter, transpose types on the top, so that the key marked A, for instance, shall print L, the key B print M, and so on, according to the cipher. The person receiving the letter has his typewriter set in just the opposite way, that is, so that L will print A, etc. Then, by striking the keys on his machine which correspond with the letters sent him, he prints off the real letter as first composed. No time is wasted in translating. The machine does it all.

## SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

MORRILL BROS., Fulton, New York. Specimens of general work neatly and cleanly executed.

H. B. SAUNDERS, Hamburg, New York. Statement head and business card, cleanly printed.

T. J. McCORMICK, Birmingham, Alabama. Programme of unique design and good execution.

THE Russell Printing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Advertising insert in colors, exquisitely done.

GRIFFITHS, AXTEL & CADY COMPANY. Advertising circulars, printed in their usual admirable style.

FERGUSON & MAYER, Jefferson City, Missouri. Handsome specimen of society printing, creditable to the firm.

FRANK H. WEST, Detroit, Michigan. Specimen of general work in which much improvement is displayed over former samples.

THE Record Steam Job Print, Sussex, New Brunswick. Samples of printing on wood, and general work, very indifferently done.

CHARLES B. CONATY, Port Chester, New York. Business card of good design and well executed. Inattention to details is noticeable.

ADAMS & DAVIS, printers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Programme for church society entertainment, of original design and good execution.

JOSEPH C. DUPONT, Westfield, Massachusetts. A number of specimens of considerable merit, from which over-ornamentation occasionally detracts.

W. P. HARMON, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Booklets, cards, and programmes, in all of which correct taste, originality, and first-class execution are shown.

THE Globe Lithographing and Printing Company, Chicago, Illinois. Calendar for 1893 of handsome design, the centerpiece being an elegant photogravure.

A PRETTY calendar has been issued by David Oliphant, printer, 178 Monroe street, Chicago. Convenient in size, and as dainty as the most fastidious could desire.

B. M. LANPHERE, Warren, Pennsylvania. Specimens of general work, many of them of much merit, but ornamentation and fancy letters interfere with their neatness.

G. DOLPH, Clarion Office, Richland, Iowa. Programme of special features for the Richland *Clarion*, of indifferent execution, and with numerous typographical errors.

COURIER PRINT, Lowell, Massachusetts. Official Programme Odd Fellows' Bazaar, a miserable piece of work in composition, which the pressman has done much to make amends for.

W. B. CROMBIE, mercantile printer, Lincoln, Nebraska. Samples of everyday job work, characterized by neatness in composition, clean presswork and suitability in display.

JOHN J. DALY, steam book and job printer, New York. Sample of business card and circular work, printed on fine grades of stock, but absolutely devoid of anything approaching taste in composition.

F. A. GEHRING, Monitor Publishing Company, Rockford, Illinois. Samples of everyday work which compare very favorably with the specimens from a majority of the offices. Neatly composed and cleanly printed.

T. B. BROWN, Hamilton Printing Company, Topeka, Kansas. Pamphlet on the common injurious insects of Kansas, well and cleanly printed, reflecting much credit on the management of the Hamilton Company.

THOMAS & SHERMAN, of Jamestown, New York, kindly furnish us two specimens of work for our Examples and Queries column. We will add them to the collection already in hand, but we cannot promise to reproduce them, and will take this

opportunity of stating to other contributors that we will confine our attention in the future to showing specimens of what printing *ought* to be in lieu of what it *ought not* to be.

ALFRED M. SLOCUM & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Advertising blotters and imitation type-written circular, evidencing the high degree of artistic skill and painstaking care in details which always characterize their work.

THE Foster Press, Chicago, favor us with their recently issued "as-they-come samples." This is really one of the most interesting and artistic works we have seen recently. Originality as usual with this firm is predominant.

MAX JOHNSTON & Co., Toronto, Ontario. Advertising insert, well designed and well composed, with harmonious coloring and first-class presswork. Messrs. Johnston are to be congratulated on the products of their office.

ADOLPH KNOCH, apprentice with Ulrich Knoch, commercial printing house, Los Angeles, California. Card, blotter and bill-head in colors and bronzes, neatly and tastefully set and highly commendable in all departments.

CYREN E. FISK and Sam J. Chappel have recently issued the *Labor Review*, at Los Angeles, California, which is published weekly as the official organ of the Council of Labor. Messrs. Fisk & Chappel are to be congratulated on their interesting little sheet.

TO THE courtesy of Mr. I. J. Gardner, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, we are indebted for a copy of the *Chattanooga Times*, "souvenir edition," containing fifty-two pages with handsomely lithographed cover, giving much interesting historical and business information.

FRED SLOCUM, Caro, Michigan. Menu of banquet to Republican County Committee of Tuscola county, by county officers, senator and representatives-elect, at Exchange Hotel, Caro, Michigan, December 28, 1892. A very artistic and elegantly printed specimen of work.

S. D. CHILDS & Co., Chicago, advertising calendar 1893. Over-embellishment detracts from an otherwise artistic piece of work. Also a business circular advertising their embossing department, tastefully designed and admirably executed. The embossing is deep and sharp.

C. H. LORILLEUX ET CIE, Paris, France. Calendar pad "Jurisprudence de l'Industrie du Livre," mounted on embossed cloth cover card. Over-embellishment and bad taste render the work ineffective, though evidently much time and money has been wasted in its production.

FROM E. H. Freeman, Los Angeles, California. Specimens of embossed letter and bill heads. The composition is the work of S. E. Martin, the presswork and embossing by E. C. Riley, a pressboy of but five months' experience. The work reflects great credit on both the workmen.

GEORGE M. APPLGATE, agent for THE INLAND PRINTER, at Trenton, New Jersey, forwards a twelve-point standard type measure advertising THE INLAND PRINTER. Mr. Applegate is to be congratulated on his enterprise and business acumen, as well as for the handsome appearance of the specimen.

WE acknowledge from Messrs. Ferguson & Mitchell, Limited, of Melbourne, Australia, their card, "Hands Across the Sea," with "seasonable greetings," accompanied by a handsome photograph of the new railway office at Melbourne, showing Messrs. Ferguson & Mitchell's factory in the distance.

WE acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from Mr. J. H. Ferguson, president of the Employing Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' Association, New York, to their seventh annual dinner, on December 17. From the very interesting programme the occasion was one at which we would gladly have been present had our convenience permitted.

SID. W. MILLARD, job printer, Ann Arbor, Michigan, sends an embossed menu of original design. On the cover a sprig of holly is fastened, with lettering embossed in gold. It is to be



regretted that Mr. Millard chose an unsuitable class of stock for his first experiment in embossing. The result could not be satisfactory even to one experienced in that class of work. Altogether the work is commendable.

ADVERTISING pamphlet of 112 pages, setting forth the merits of Kellogg's Lists to advertisers. On each page is shown a photo-engraved facsimile in tints and colors of the proprietary articles which patrons of the lists have successfully advertised, together with an indorsation of the merits of the lists. Printed at the DeVinne Press, New York, with photo-engravings by the Moss Engraving Company. In all that goes to make up a handsome and artistic specimen of work it excels.

HERBERT E. SMITH, Newton, New Jersey. Specimens of general work in which the element of neatness is painfully noticeable from its absence. The use of meaningless ornamentation has been resorted to in the vain hope to make up the deficiency. Three of the specimens show a capability on the part of this contributor of producing better things, and we would urge him to secure samples of neat printing, and follow along on such lines before attempting the ornate and ornamental.

#### TRADE NOTES.

LEVY BROS., Indianapolis, Indiana, recently burned out, have resumed business, and are rushed with work.

H. R. CRENSHAW and James M. Simpson have engaged in the job printing business at Des Moines, Iowa, under the firm name of Crenshaw & Co.

THE firm of P. Y. Thomas & Co., are about to move from 505 Clay street, San Francisco, California, to larger and more commodious quarters at 209 Sacramento street.

THE Coöperative Printing Company has moved from 27 Main street, San Francisco, California, to better quarters on the northwest corner of Sacramento and Battery streets.

THE Times job office, of Fort Smith, Arkansas, which has been doing no work for some time, has been taken charge of by Skinner & Corley, and being run under that firm name.

LESLIE BROTHERS, of Anniston, Alabama, will move their job office to Birmingham before January 1. They will bring with them the *Alabama Medical Journal*, a 96-page monthly.

M. J. BECKETT, Greencastle, Indiana, has nearly completed a new three-story brick building, with basement, 24½ by 80 feet, and will shortly have one of the most complete offices in the state.

THE Troup Manufacturing Company, Dayton, Ohio, is preparing to remove its printing and binding establishment into a new building now in course of erection in the central portion of the city.

JAMES E. BURKE, late of Chicago, Illinois, has established a box factory at Anderson, Indiana, in connection with the Bulletin Printing Company. He manufactures all kinds of paste-board boxes.

THE Gibson Engraving Company, of Denver, Colorado, have removed to the Sheridan building, 1629 Seventeenth street, and have increased their facilities very largely. Their work is steadily improving.

F. J. WENDELL has withdrawn as business manager of the Ohio Printing and Publishing Company, publishers of the *Press* and the *Liberator*, at Dayton, Ohio, but it is said still retains a financial interest in the concern.

D. K. CARVER, a gentleman of Alexandria, Indiana, of considerable means, will establish a democratic daily and weekly newspaper in Anderson, Indiana, shortly. It is his intention to equip the plant with a first-class book and job office.

THE Every Evening Printing Company, of Wilmington, Delaware, has excavated the sidewalks surrounding their building, at Fifth and Shipley streets, preparatory to removing some

departments there, and providing fireproof vaults for files and other valuable references.

THE Wilmington Tag Manufacturing Company, of Wilmington, Delaware, has received large contracts from the United States Government and several trunk line railroads which will push them for some time. Fourteen machines and a four-story building full of operatives are worked to their utmost capacity.

THE firm of Frederick H. Levey & Co., ink manufacturers, New York, was dissolved by limitation December 31. The business of the firm will now be carried on by the Frederick H. Levey Company, a corporation incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, F. H. Levey being president and Charles E. Newton, vice-president.

THE Jefferson Press is the name of a new printing firm recently started in Detroit, the general manager of the house being Charles H. Brown, for a number of years superintendent of composing room of Winn & Hammond's establishment. They have a fine outfit and propose to do artistic printing, designing and engraving. G. A. Foster is president, Fred A. Curtis, secretary and F. W. Floyd, treasurer.

THE announcement of the marriage, on December 21, of Mr. H. W. Thornton, western manager of the Huber Printing Press Company to the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Brown, of New York, has called forth the sincere good wishes of Mr. Thornton's many friends in the West, and with the number THE INLAND PRINTER desires for the pair many long and happy days.

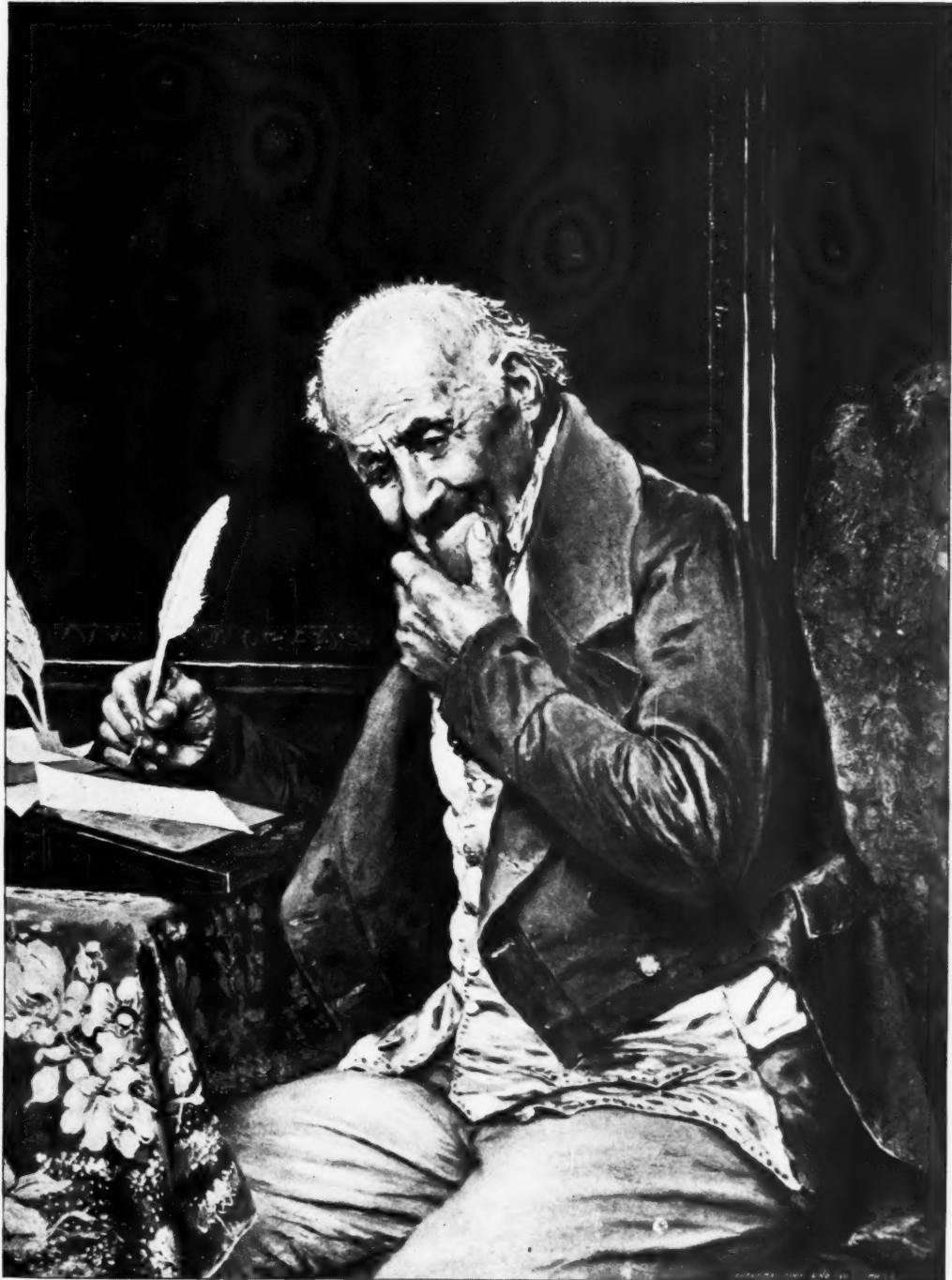
JAMES B. LYON, New York's state printer, who was burned out, has a new building in course of construction. It is located on Beaver street, Albany, and has a frontage of 160 feet, and is 66 feet deep. It will be four stories high. Mr. Lyon will occupy the three upper stories. It will be equipped with modern improvements, and probably be ready for occupancy some time in February. He is now located temporarily and has about fifty men at work. Mr. Lyon has been awarded the printing of the miscellaneous reports by the state officers of New York for a period of five years at \$1.50 per volume.

THE well-known engraving and electrotyping firm of George H. Benedict & Co., 175-7 South Clark street, Chicago, are about to issue for gratis distribution a scale of fractional sizes of paper stock and cardboard, and seven-inch type rules for all sizes from nonpareil to pica, an exceedingly valuable device for the use of printers, invented by Mr. Benedict, and protected by both patent and copyright. The paper scale shows at a glance the size that can be cut to best advantage, and includes all sizes from twelve to forty-four inches. It is especially valuable in determining the number of sheets that can be cut from a particular size of paper. The card scale is even more convenient, as it shows at a glance the exact number of sheets of board required to cut 1,000 cards of any size up to 5½ by 7 inches. On the reverse of the sheet is given a complete electrotype and measuring scale showing the exact price for wood and metal base electrotypes, book and embossing plates, etc., up to 6 by 16 inches. Complete directions for using the scale is printed in large type on both sides of the sheet. The scale will be mailed to printers by the above firm on receipt of 5 cents in stamps to cover postage. Something of this character has long been wanted by the printing trade, and must prove very valuable to every printer, as a great saving of time and mental drudgery must result from its use, and where it is used, a mistake in estimating is next to an impossibility.

#### AN AILING SPELL.

Doctor—Why, how is this, my dear sir? You sent me a letter stating you had been attacked by measles, and I find you suffering from rheumatism. Patient—Well, you see, doctor, it is like this—there wasn't a soul in the house that knew how to spell rheumatism.—*Harper's Bazar*.

## THE INLAND PRINTER.



### A MEDITATIVE PAUSE.

Engraved by  
ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING COMPANY,  
1306-10 Filbert street,  
Philadelphia.

With quill in hand he meditates a phrase,  
Be it of censure? or may it be of praise?  
We only guess; but in that old-time dress  
Methinks the kindly face is framed  
For naught but courtesousness.

(See other side.)

THE INLAND PRINTER.

**Electro-Tint Engraving Co.**

1306-08-10 Filbert Street,  
Philadelphia.



ENGRAVINGS IN HALF-TONE,  
ETCHED DEEP ON HARD-ROLLED  
COPPER.

We present to the readers of The Inland Printer, a specimen of our work on the opposite side of this sheet.

We believe they will find in this plate, as in all others we have presented, an indication of our progress in the march of improvement, in photo-mechanical processes. We are wide awake to the necessities of the times, and have only recently removed to our present quarters, after fitting same completely with improved facilities and a new and excellent electric light plant. The evidences are abundant, showing the appreciation such progress meets with from the trade, and we solicit a continuance of patronage, believing we can continue to satisfy, regardless of competition.

Send full particulars for estimates and specimens.

Correspondence will have prompt attention.

Promptness and quality assured, and special rates made for quantities.

NOTICE.—A large collection of beautiful Art Subjects in stock form. Send for particulars and specimens.

**ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING CO.**

1306-08-10 FILBERT STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA.



## BOOKS, BROCHURES AND PERIODICALS.

THE contents of the January number of *The New England Magazine* is of a varied and interesting character. The stories and poems are of power and interest, and in the magazine readers will find matter suitable to their every mood.

THE COLUMBIA DAILY CALENDAR.—The Pope Manufacturing Company, of Boston, again deserves the credit of presenting the most practical business and professional calendar for the year. For eight consecutive years, this company has issued what is known as the Columbia Desk Calendar and Stand, consisting of a pad of 366 leaves, one for each day in the year, and one for the entire year. Upon each leaf are short sermons on the gospel of "Out-of-door Happiness and Health," with authoritative advice on national road making by the most eminent experts. The pad rests upon a metallic stand, arranged to take up very little room, and is indeed an indispensable article for the desk.

THE young men and young women who aspire to obtain academic or college educations, and whose parents cannot well afford them that expense, will be interested in the work of *The Cosmopolitan Magazine*, which has offered for the year 1893 one thousand scholarships at any of the leading colleges or schools of the United States, upon the condition of introducing the magazine into certain neighborhoods. Yale, Vassar, Harvard, Ann Arbor, Chicago, the southern colleges, the great schools of art and medicine, all are alike open to the ambitious boy or girl who is not afraid of a little earnest work. The *Cosmopolitan* sends out from its New York office a handsomely printed pamphlet to any applicant, telling just what is necessary in order to secure one of these scholarships. The scholarship itself includes board, lodging, laundry and tuition—all free.

THE "All Around the Year" calendar, Lee & Shepard, Boston, Massachusetts, which Mrs. Sunter sends out this year, is as charming a piece of work as anything she has done. Like its predecessors, it is printed on heavy cardboard, gilt-edged, with chain, tassels, and ring, and is of convenient size. The designs are fresh and delightful, quaint and picturesque little lads and lassies issuing in each month with just the right words, and in the most charming attitudes, while the lines on the cards combine to form a very pleasing love story. Done in several colors, one can scarcely imagine anything more graceful than the twelve cards, each bearing the dainty design which includes the month's calendar as a part of the picture. The cover shows a pretty little Miss watching a Cupid "warming his pretty little toes" at an open fireplace, while on the last page this same Cupid (or his fellow) is playing sweetly, "Good-by, My Lover, Good-by."

THE Standard Guide to Chicago for 1893, World's Fair edition, is being completely revised, reset and rearranged. In many respects it will be a decided improvement upon the issues of the two preceding years. Experience has taught Mr. Flinn that many alterations might be made which would make it more valuable as a reference book. Therefore, a rearrangement of the matter has been decided upon. All of the matter appearing in the former editions has been condensed to make room for new information of interest and importance. Probably 100,000 new facts will be added. The World's Fair edition will be superbly illustrated and bound. The engravings will be nearly all new. New maps will be added. The quality of the paper will be greatly improved. The price of the book—\$1 per volume—will remain the same. It will be ready for delivery in this country about the first of March, but a special foreign edition will be issued for delivery abroad about the first of February. The demand for the book in foreign countries has so increased within the past few months that a special foreign edition has become a necessity.

SUCCESS depends upon a liberal patronage of printing offices.—*J. J. Astor.*

## CHICAGO NOTES.

CARDS of invitation have been issued by Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Robbins to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Franc Robbins, to Mr. Walter S. Marder, of the firm of John Marder & Sons, on Thursday evening, January 12, at the Kenwood Evangelical Church.

CONGRATULATIONS with the usual seasonable greetings have been in order both in the office and at the home of Mr. W. B. Conkey. The advent of Miss Kate Phillips Conkey on December 23 (as the first-born of the household) making this Christmas time an additional occasion of rejoicing.

THE portrait of the fine little lad which illustrates the verses, "A Bold Request," in this issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, is that of Master Richard J. Montague, only child of Mr. F. L. Montague, of the firm of Montague & Fuller, general agents for the latest improved bookbinders' and printers' machinery, and bookbinders' supplies, at 28 Reade street, New York, and 345 Dearborn street and 82 Plymouth place, Chicago.

ON December 6, announcement was made that Mr. Slason Thompson, formerly interested in the weekly publication known as *America*, and formerly connected with the *Herald*, had secured a large interest in the *Evening Journal*, and on that day took hold as the editor of that paper. It is understood that the stock was purchased by the Watson estate of Evanston, Mr. Thompson having married a daughter of Mr. Watson. The stock was bought of John R. Wilson.

THE World's Fair catalogues are to be ready on May 1. The publication will be devoted strictly to the exhibits. No advertising matter will be permitted to appear in it. The directors could readily have secured enough advertising matter to have made the book as large as an unabridged dictionary, but they wisely declined to accept it. By doing this they limit the size of the volume and keep it small enough to be carried in the pocket without serious inconvenience.

THE Old-Time Printers' Association will hold its Seventh Annual Reunion in commemoration of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, at the Sherman House, on Tuesday evening, January 17, 1893. The following gentlemen have signified their acceptance of invitations to address the association: R. W. Patterson, Jr., H. H. Kohlsaat, J. W. Scott, Washington Hesing, M. J. Russell, M. E. Stone, Maj. M. P. Handy, J. T. Hayde, Eugene Field and M. H. Madden. Tickets for the banquet can be obtained from the officers of the association or of the committee of arrangements.

THE Western Associated Press concluded the preliminary work of reorganizing under the name of "The Associated Press," in this city, December 1. The new charter is taken out under the laws of Illinois. The following board of directors was unanimously elected: Victor F. Lawson, of Chicago; Frederick Driscoll, of St. Paul; C. W. Knapp, of St. Louis; Albert J. Barr, of Pittsburgh; M. H. De Young, of San Francisco; Eugene H. Perdue, of Cleveland; Washington Hesing, of Chicago; W. A. Collier, of Memphis; J. T. Scripps, of Detroit. Messrs. Lawson, Driscoll and Knapp were selected as a provisional executive committee.

THE W. B. Conkey Printing Company having been given the concession for printing the World's Fair directory and catalogues, much agitation resulted in labor circles during the past few weeks. Mr. Conkey's composing room was non-union, and as the concession was granted without having been advertised by the World's Fair Committee suspicions of collusion arose, and charges to that effect were made by Typographical Union No. 16. In the examination and investigation which followed it developed that many suspicious circumstances were void of offense, and Mr. Conkey having unionized his office, the typographical union withdrew its charges, and its committee has issued an official bulletin as follows: "An agreement has been arranged between the W. B. Conkey Company and Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, satisfactory to all the

parties concerned. The Conkey establishment will hereafter conform to the requirements of the union; its scale of prices to be in full force and effect for a term of two years, subject to change at the expiration of twelve months should either party so desire, with arbitration as a final appeal." Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed regarding the "Chicago policy" being adopted in connection with the matter, however.

MANY original and unique ideas in the way of New Year invitations have been issued, but certainly one of the most "catchy" comes from Mr. William J. Wilson, of this city, and formerly president of the Illinois Club:

NEW YEAR,  
MONDAY, 1893,  
AT HOME ALL DAY, ALL NIGHT.  
WM. J. WILSON,  
192 ASHLAND AVENUE.

NOTHING IN THE HOUSE,  
NOTHING IN THE BARN,  
NOTHING ON THE SIDEBBOARD  
THAT WILL DO YOU ANY HARM.

A VERY important real-estate and water-power deal was consummated December 8 at Appleton, Wisconsin, whereby Bradner Smith & Co., of this city, transfer their water-power interest at Little Chute to a syndicate composed of the Patten Paper Company, the Kimberly and Clark Company and the Neenah Paper Company. The property is at Little Chute dam, on the right bank of the river. The dam is twelve feet high and several thousand horse-power of water is available to the purchasers. The purpose of the new owners is to build a mammoth wood-pulp mill, large enough to use all the water power available, the product of which will be used in their paper mills at Appleton and Neenah.

ANOTHER illustrated monthly magazine is announced to appear early this month, the *World's Fair Electrical Engineering*. As its title signifies it will give special attention to World's Fair matters, and in addition will have a review of the leading articles in electrical papers during the month; a synoptical and classified index of electrical literature; a brief explanation of new specialties brought out each month, with a review of important patents granted each month. The size of the magazine will be 6 by 9 inches, similar to the *Century*. Mr. Fred De Land is editor, with offices in the Rookery building. The distribution of \$175 in prizes is announced for the three best essays on "How can the department of Electricity of the World's Columbian Exposition best serve the Electrical Interests." Answers will be received up to January 14, 1893.

NEARLY all the artists in Chicago were at the Art Institute on the evening of December 1, to attend the opening of the tenth annual exhibition of the Palette club. Two hundred pictures were hung in the rooms set apart for the display, and they were all critically examined by the many visitors. There were pictures to suit all tastes, landscapes, sketches, flowers and portraits hanging together. The consensus of the critical opinion seemed to be that this is the best exhibition the club has ever given. Miss Pauline A. Dohn's oil painting, "What the Stork Brought," attracted a great deal of attention. Miss Lillian M. Bartel's piece, called "Sad Memories," shows good drawing and shading. The works of Mrs. A. V. C. Dodgshun, Miss Adele Fay and Miss Virginia A. Murphey also received favorable criticisms. "The Apple Blossoms," by Miss Murphey, was greatly admired.

THE Chicago Society of Artists' fifth annual Black and White Exhibition will be held in February. The committee have issued the following circular to all in interest: "Black and White.—The fifth annual Black and White Exhibition of the Chicago Society of Artists will take place in February, 1893, all work to be in by February 1. This advance notice is to remind you that the last exhibition of this character was undoubtedly one of the most successful exhibitions ever held by this society,

and as we propose to make this one a far greater success, you are hereby urged to submit your very best work—preparing something especially for it if necessary. It is our purpose to make the illustrated catalogue feature surpass anything of the kind ever gotten out in the West. If you hope to be represented in this, see that your most important work is ready for reproduction as early as possible, and notify chairman of committee. Application blanks and further notices will follow. Special efforts will again be made to popularize this exhibition among western publishers et al. Please send names and addresses of all good Black and White workers whom you know. Respectfully, Committee on Black and White, Athenæum building, 26 Van Buren street, Chicago. William Schmiedtgen, chairman, care of Chicago Society of Artists."

All of the employés of George H. Benedict & Co., engravers and electrotypers, 175-177 South Clark street, who have been with the firm a year, wear a pleased expression this holiday season, as they were individually, on the evening of Christmas Day, the recipients of a gold coin for a substantial amount with the following letter from the firm:

GREETING: You have been with us during the entire year now closing, and in view of the success which has attended our business and the earnest efforts and thorough attention to your work, which we believe to be the prevailing characteristic of our employés, we extend to you and your fellow workmen the compliments of the season, and ask you to accept the accompanying coin as a token of our appreciation of your efforts to further our aim in building up a business second to none in our line.

With a sincere hope that there will be no diminution of the feeling of loyalty, which we are satisfied exists throughout our establishment, we shall continue with unceasing efforts to increase and improve the business in all departments, and in the improvement to make a satisfactory return for the assistance of our employés. We wish you a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

Yours sincerely,  
M. McEachran. J. A. Corliss.  
W. McCarroll. G. H. Frisbie.  
B. Pfuetzner. G. L. Smith.

THE reception and ball given by Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, at the North Side Turner Hall, on the evening of December 6, was very fully attended, and over three hundred couples, it is estimated, were on the floor. The hall was beautifully and tastefully decorated, and the success of the occasion reflects much credit on the management of the committee who had the matter in charge. The following named gentlemen comprised the committees: Floor Committee—B. L. Beecher, Gus Bilger, J. Cantwell, C. T. Gould, J. R. Lewis, Mark Mitchell, O. S. Brouse, Frank Ferguson, B. L. Clark, Alfred V. Morris, Dan Webster, P. H. McGuire, T. S. McAyeal, J. P. Schneider, Frank Snow, Joseph Walsh, G. L. Bennett. Reception Committee—W. F. Keene, Charles Young, L. F. Hempse, George Emmicke, H. C. Jones, Harry Lawrence, Charles W. Long, F. B. Johnson, Thomas Chamberlin, James McCarthy, T. J. O'Brien, J. W. Hastie, R. W. Vorpahl, T. Hopmans, Joseph Hoban, C. H. Stiles, C. J. Hertzner, William Gibbs, James Miles, Abe McCutcheon, Charles R. Ross, J. E. Goodkey and C. E. Farnsworth. There is now in contemplation a lecture by Col. R. G. Ingersoll and another reception and ball. The purpose of these entertainments is to provide funds for the suitable reception of the International Typographical Union next summer, and incidentally the cultivation of a more friendly and social intercourse among members of the printing fraternity.

AN item is going the rounds of the press in the northern part of our state of the birth of a child that has two heads and two sets of arms. We want to adopt that boy right away. We want to teach him to be a printer. We will give him a set between two cases. He can set brevier with his north pair of arms and minion with the south pair. When the foreman was out of the room he could swear at poor copy with the west mouth and at the proofreader with the eastern one. He could spend his salary with one-half of his make-up, but he would have a harder job in drawing his double pay with his other half.—*Exchange*.

## PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THE month of December is, as a rule, a season when rags do not sell very well, as the mills generally wish to take their annual inventory and do not care to have a large stock on hand. Consequently rags have been quite weak and prices in some quarters very much lower. There exists two views of the situation. The large holders of both foreign and domestic rags are in the best position to know the exact situation of the markets. It is their opinion that less rags are coming into the country than is generally supposed; that much of the imports are bagging and jute stock, old paper rope and some new rags, and they are in possession of information that there will be a general embargo of all foreign rags from all countries before spring opens, as the government will leave no stone unturned to prevent the entrance of cholera into this country next summer when so much is at stake. Those most directly interested in the great World's Fair at Chicago will demand it. Consequently rags of the cotton grades, both old and new, must be very much higher; therefore they will not sell for some time to come, only in a very small way, just to keep in the swim. The second view is this: An erroneous report has been generally circulated in some quarters that foreign rags are coming into the country freely as ever, and consequently rags should be no higher than before the boom in prices. These reports have had a tendency to reduce prices, and many dealers have offered to unload at a great loss, in some cases, and many have taken orders ahead that they may never be able to fill. The paper manufacturers have also made an attempt to impress the government by the aid of medical experts that there is no danger in rags from cholera infected countries. A delegation visited Washington on December 14 for that purpose, but received very little encouragement. The report circulated that the mills were to shut down for a season in December also had a downward effect on the rag market. The situation is summed up in this: The timid and weak dealers are selling for what they can get, while the better informed and more substantial dealers have concluded to hold their stocks and let the problem work itself out, the mills in the meantime getting the temporary benefit.

THE Ohio Valley Paper Mill, at Amanda, Ohio, are preparing to make tissue paper.

A. W. ESLECK, of the Beebe & Holbrook Company, of Holyoke, has gone to Bermuda for a rest.

MACHINES for the New Linden Paper Company, of Holyoke, are finished and will be set up shortly.

THE parchment mills of Bauchmuller Brothers & Co. have been sold to C. A. Rudolph & Co., of Philadelphia.

THE mills at South Hadley Falls, Massachusetts, opposite Holyoke, have made extensive improvements this year.

THE plant of the Bremaker Moore Paper Company, Louisville, Kentucky, is to be sold at public auction on December 20.

CHARLES M. STOEVEY & Co., of Philadelphia, are dealing extensively in paper stock in connection with their large paper business.

ABRAM OSBORNE, formerly of Smith Paper Company Valley Mill, has gone as superintendent for Louis Snider's Sons, Hamilton, Ohio.

WE heartily sympathize with Charles Harding, of the Harding Paper Company, Franklin, Ohio, in the loss of his little daughter Alice.

THE Fulton Paper Company, Oswego Falls, New York, have recently started up their mill, which was shut down three months for repairs.

WORK of the new mill of the Plover Paper Company, on Wisconsin river, is progressing finely and will be roofed before the new year sets in.

E. J. CARY, of North Adams, Massachusetts, the failed rag dealer, is offering 25 cents on the dollar cash in full settlement.

Cary's failure was precipitated by the failure of A. C. Graves, of Albany, New York, a large waste and metal dealer of that city.

THE tissue paper mill of the Valley Falls Paper Company, Valley Falls, New York, has failed and is attempting a compromise with its creditors.

THE Carew Company have doubled their capacity at a cost of about \$150,000, and the Hampshire Paper Company, adjoining, has built an \$8,000 storage house.

ROBERT WEATHERHEAD, formerly with the Van Nortwicks, of Appleton, Wisconsin, has gone to Lisbon Falls, Maine, to superintend the large mills there.

THE third writing paper mill in the Miami valley, Ohio, is to be built in Dayton, Ohio. W. W. White and T. B. Reynolds, blank book manufacturers are the prime movers in the enterprise.

ONE of the most complete rag warehouses in this country is that of the Carney Brothers, Utica, New York. This firm's reputation as graders of cotton rags is of the highest character, and paper makers should know it.

WE acknowledge with thanks an invitation from the Traveling Men's Association in the Paper Trade to attend the Second Annual Banquet on the evening of December 30, at Hotel Hamilton, Holyoke, Massachusetts.

EATON, DIKEMAN & Co., blotting paper makers, of Lee, Massachusetts, have secured the services of Frank Hollister as superintendent. Mr. Hollister was lately connected with the E. & S. May Paper Company, as superintendent.

THE rumor that the Owen Paper Company, of Housatonic, Massachusetts, had failed is untrue. The mill is still running full time. It is true that Mr. H. D. Cone, who has been engaged in a railroad enterprise, has been sued and judgment rendered against him, but it is hoped he will pull through all right.

THE improvements of the American Wood Paper Company's mill at Spring City, Pennsylvania, are well-nigh completed, and no money has been spared to make this mill first-class of its kind. John De Varennes, the new superintendent, has recently moved his family to Spring City from Lee, Massachusetts.

THE Fairfield Paper Company, of Fairfield, Massachusetts, are overrun with orders, and judging by the immense quantities of rags they have stored about their premises they do not propose to get left if the government puts a strict embargo on foreign rags, which is likely to be the case at the early approach of spring.

THE paper mills at Lockport, New York, have experienced great difficulty in getting cars to move their product, and have called an indignation meeting this month. This is true of many other localities, so great is the product of these days and so vast the consumption of paper in this great and growing country. The Charles D. Mead Paper Company, of Chillicothe, Ohio, was obliged to shut down their mill recently on account of delay by railroad in getting material forward, so crowded are the freight yards in their vicinity.

C. C. JENKS has been elected president of the L. L. Brown Paper Company in place of W. K. Baker, who has recently resigned. This company will have a great exhibit at the Columbian Exposition. They will show how paper was made by hand many years ago. The L. L. Brown Paper Company make hand-made paper at the present time, and have a fair call for it. They also make the very best quality of ledgers known the world over. Ask George Barden, their old and enterprising salesman, and he will convince you.

THE death of Moses Bulkley, of the well-known firm of Bulkley, Dunton & Co., New York city, is a great loss to the paper-making fraternity. He was a young man only thirty years of age. He was a director in the Keith and Turners' Falls companies, also the Montague Paper Company, the Winipisegoo Paper Company, and the Russell Cutlery Company,



of Turners Falls, besides running the Union and Bancroft wall paper mills at Middlefield, Massachusetts. His chief business was in the wholesale paper house of Bulkley, Dunton & Co., New York. He was highly esteemed, and a very industrious and successful man.

#### OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE *Evening Call*, the only non-union office in Fort Smith, Arkansas, has suspended publication. The city is now entirely in the hands of the union.

A DAILY paper says that Miss Annie Shepard, a New Hampshire girl of sweet eighteen, does all the writing, sets all the type and attends to all the business of a monthly publication with 4,000 subscribers.

A CORRESPONDENT claims that the typesetting machines are not the success in Montreal that some people would make believe. After a short trial they were discarded in the *Star* office as impracticable.

THE office of Weed, Parsons & Co., at Albany, New York, which is being conducted by a receiver, owing to internal dissensions has been made a union office. It had been non-union for a period of fifteen years.

THE *Evening News*, of Baltimore, Maryland, is placing Mergenthaler typesetting machines in its composing room. Sixteen, it is rumored, will be placed, the first installment of them being put in on December 17.

THE *Journal*, of Milwaukee Wisconsin, is running twenty-four cases, with extras every other week. When the state legislature meets they will put on twelve nonpareil cases to set the state laws, for which they have the contract.

ALTHOUGH the office of the Montreal *Herald* was opened about a year ago to union printers, it is said there are very few union men employed. It is claimed that a reputation as a union man is a sufficient reason to prevent certain men from working there at all.

MEMBERS of Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176, are complaining of the heavy burden of taxation by the International Typographical Union. The men are earning \$9 or \$10 per week and find it very difficult to pay the amount now levied for assessments and per capita tax.

THE strike on the Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* continues, and the paper has been boycotted by the labor element. One firm, it is said, advertises the fact that it does not advertise in the *Sentinel*. The compositors claim the paper is losing subscribers, and they are confident of success.

*Every Saturday* is the name of a new four-page labor paper published at Albany, New York, by Messrs. P. J. Doyle, T. D. Fitzgerald, E. A. Keyes, and C. A. Hollenbeck, all of whom are members of Albany Typographical Union, No. 4. The paper is neat typographically, and contains excellent matter.

At the annual election of Wilmington (Del.) Typographical Union, No. 123, held December 2, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Conrad G. Holton; vice-president, Joseph Murray; secretary-treasurer, A. O. H. Grier; reading clerk, William C. Walters; sergeant-at-arms, John Schl.

MR. EUGENE H. MUNDAY has resigned the position of business manager of the Collins & M'Leester Typefoundry, Philadelphia, which he has held for nearly forty years. As printer and manager, Mr. Munday is favorably known to thousands of the craft; and to other thousands, both in and out of the typographic circle, as a writer of graceful poetry and vigorous prose.

BUSINESS in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, it is reported, has never been better. There has been no occasion for any union printer to lose two successive days' employment within the past month or more. Every office is running all the men they can accommodate and some are crowded and working overtime. Two

proprietors say that their receipts for the present year will be nearly as much as those of the previous two years.

THE *Daily Tribune* will be the title of a new paper which will make its appearance at Cincinnati, Ohio, on or about the first of January. It will be independent republican in politics and nothing in the line of scandal will be published. H. C. Franklin, of the *Commercial Gazette*, will be foreman, and H. C. Williams, assistant. Mr. Franklin stated that he had received 150 applications for "sits," which will give an idea of how Cincinnati is overcrowded.

THE regular annual election of officers for Fort Wayne, (Ind.) Typographical Union, No. 78, was held December 4, resulting as follows: President, H. L. Williamson; vice-president, H. A. Rogers; recording-corresponding secretary, Lew H. Green; financial secretary, W. A. Hall; treasurer, Cyrus J. Lose; sergeant-at-arms, F. E. Lanteman; executive board—F. S. Mullahy, H. O. Fisher and L. H. De Guehry; auditing committee—H. A. Rogers, G. R. Hench, W. P. Duffy; delegates to Trades and Labor Council—E. B. Gordon, H. C. Collins, H. O. Fisher, H. A. Rogers and C. L. Drummond.

ON the evening of Monday, December 5, the Young Men's Christian Association, of Rockford, Illinois, gave a reception to the newspaper men of that city. A very interesting programme was provided and an exhibition of typesetting caused much excitement, of which the following account appeared in the *Morning Star* next day: "The exhibition of typesetting proved an interesting feature to the printers and newspaper men present, while it was Greek to a goodly number in the audience. Four cases were placed on the platform and duplicate copy laid on each. The compositors who volunteered to show the visitors an inkling of the art preservative were John Aspegren and T. F. Carroll, of the *Morning Star*; L. P. Mitchell, of the *Register-Gazette* and W. G. Chase, of the Rockford Stationery and Printing Co. The judges were R. A. B. Edie, Harry Marean and George Marsh. By the rules the contestants were to set for a half hour, a line to be taken off for each minute spent in correcting proof. When time was called Aspegren had set thirty-four lines; Mitchell, thirty-three; Carroll, thirty-two, and Chase, twenty-eight. James Lamont read the proof, on which really depended the result. Aspegren lost several minutes in correcting his galley, while Mitchell's proof was comparatively free from errors; making him the victor. The result was as follows: Mitchell, 624 ems; Carroll, 586 ems; Aspegren, 556 ems; Chase, 537 ems. The time was too short for a contest of merit, as not one of the quartette displayed his real speed. Mr. Mitchell had the best of it from the start, as he is a strict church member and was not at all embarrassed by his surroundings. He received as a reward a year's subscription to THE INLAND PRINTER, and Mr. Carroll, who finished second is given a year's subscription to the *Artist Printer*."

MEMBERS of the printing fraternity and indeed all citizens heard with unfeigned regret of the disastrous fire in the office of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* on the evening of December 6. The damage by fire was confined almost entirely to the composing room, situated on the top floor, but a torrent of water poured down through the building, flooding every floor in the structure. The loss is \$300,000. The fire originated at 6 o'clock in the basement, and through an air-shaft spread quickly to the top floor. City Editor McWade was making out his evening assignments for his men when the tumult and shouts of fire reached him. Grasping the copy that had been turned in by the reporters during the day, he stuffed it into his pockets, and then, after depositing the obituaries of men of local prominence in another pocket, he took his assignment book under his arm and beat a retreat to the street. The files of the paper were all saved and the many rare and costly articles in Mr. Child's private office were all carried out. In the meantime a dozen streams of water had been turned on the fire in the cellar and the flames there were soon extinguished. The flames in the composing room on the top floor, however, had been creating

great havoc. The fire burst through the roof and shot up in a great column toward the sky. About this time Mr. Childs arrived. He posted himself in the doorway of the courthouse, across the street from the burning building, and silently watched his building go up in flames. When invited to enter a neighboring office he declined and said that he liked to watch the fire. He assumed charge of his employes and directed them what to do in the way of providing for the issuing of a paper the next day. While the firemen were at work they were spurred to greater efforts still by the announcement that Mr. Childs intended to distribute \$5,000 among them for their prevention of the total destruction of his building. Neither was Mr. Childs unmindful of the firemen's bodily comforts, for he provided them all with a bountiful supper at a neighboring restaurant. The greatest destruction by the fire was done to the composing room. This was completely burned out and the roof went with it. While the fire was still burning fiercely the work of getting out the morning's paper was going on. The city department was removed to the board of trade room in the Drexel building and the reporters turned in their copy of the day's doings of a great city as usual. With the exception of presses the *Ledger* had a complete new paper plant at 415 Locust street, where the compositors were soon busy setting type for the next day's paper. As the presses were rendered unfit for use that night Mr. Childs accepted the offer of William M. Singerly to print his paper from the *Record's* presses. During the fire Mr. Childs was tendered the use of presses by every daily and weekly paper published in the city. The cause of the fire is unknown. The cellar in which it broke out is not used and no theory as to how it broke out is advanced. Mr. Joel Cook, business manager of the paper, said that the *Ledger's* total loss was estimated at \$150,000, including \$100,000 on the building and \$50,000 on the contents. The loss of tenants is estimated at \$50,000. The perfecting presses, engines and other machinery in the cellar were valued at \$250,000 and their only damage is by water, \$25,000 being an outside estimate of the loss. The *Public Ledger* was established in 1836 by Messrs. Swain, Abel & Simmons. In 1856 the paper was purchased by Mr. George W. Childs and has since been owned by him. The *Ledger* is noted in the journalistic world for its conservatism and accuracy in news. Its proprietor is one of the best-known men in this country on account of his public spirit and princely generosity.

THE following reorganization circular has been issued to sister unions by the St. Paul Typographical Union, under date of December 15, 1892:

"At the December meeting of St. Paul Typographical Union, No. 30, the undersigned committee was authorized to prepare a circular asking cooperation in an effort to again bring before the membership Plan No. 2 on reorganization. It has long been a matter of regret on the part of the more thoughtful and progressive members that the International Typographical Union has not assumed that leading position among the trade unions to which it is entitled by its powerful and intelligent membership. For nearly twenty years this thought has been given expression from time to time in the writings and speeches of its most active members. In 1880 the International Convention offered a reward of \$25 for the most acceptable plan of reorganization. This called forth several essays and propositions, none of which, however, were acted upon, and the award was never made. At the session of 1891 a very capable committee of five was appointed on reorganization, which submitted for consideration two plans, designated as No. 1 and No. 2. The first proposed but few changes from our present constitution, while the second was quite radical in its nature, calculated, in the opinion of those who have given the matter thought, to place our union fully abreast of the most progressive modern trade unions. The salient features of Plan No. 2, as distinguished from Plan No. 1 and our present plan, are: 1. Dues (25 cents per week) uniform in amount for all unions, the avails of which are to be covered into a common fund, in the benefits of which all shall share alike; the fund to be held by the local unions, the total amount of which shall not be less than \$6 per capita, and shall be subject to an annual equalization between the local unions. 2. That the membership shall be entitled to three benefits from this fund—(a) Strike benefit, of \$7 and \$5 per week; (b) A graduated death benefit, ranging in amount from \$50 at the end of six months' membership, to \$550 after fifteen years' membership; (c) A sick benefit of \$5 per week. 3. The expenses of the delegates to the biennial conventions shall be paid out of the fund, but unions of less than fifty members must join with the nearest

union of fifty or more members for the purpose of electing delegates. 4. The local expenses of the unions, such as hall rent, per capita tax to local labor federations, salaries, stationery, postage, etc., to be limited to a per cent of the gross receipts of each local union. 5. Decisions of the executive council denying the strike benefit are to be subject to appeal to decision of the membership at large. 6. Through a system of reports to the International officers, and finance inspectors to be appointed by them the faithful, honest administration of the funds is to be secured. 7. An expert salaried "law officer" is to take the place of the present law committee. The result of the vote by the membership on these two propositions clearly shows that the matter had not at that time received the study and consideration commensurate with its importance. While the vote recorded a small majority against a change from the present system of government, there was a decided majority in favor of Plan No. 2. The total vote on the choice of the two plans was 7,243, of which Plan No. 2 received 4,611—a majority of 1,980. This vote shows that those who had given the subject study fully appreciated its benefits. In the interim that has elapsed since this vote was taken the subject has been more fully discussed, with the result of creating a preponderating sentiment in favor of Plan No. 2, and, if the plan were again submitted to the referendum, there is little doubt of its adoption by a decisive majority. In view of the foregoing facts, St. Paul Typographical Union, No. 30, would most respectfully invite sister unions to join us in a petition to the executive council, praying that Plan No. 2 be again submitted to the membership for approval or rejection during the month of March, 1893. It is impossible in a brief circular to more than outline the general features of the proposed plan. Its utility and efficiency as an aid in the effort now making for shorter hours, for absorbing and extending organization among the allied crafts, and for the general strengthening of our union edifice must be pointed out through other sources. Fellow printers, for nearly twenty years we have been talking about this matter; is it not now time for action? H. W. DENNETT, E. C. IVES, CHARLES H. KOHLMAN, Committee for No. 30.

#### NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE Los Angeles (Cal.) *Daily Herald* is putting in place a Hoe perfecting machine.

THE *Journal*, a new weekly, has been started in the suburbs of North Galveston, Texas.

THE Bath (N. Y.) *Star* and the *Rensselaer County Eagle* have been consolidated into the *Star-Eagle*.

"*Buzz*," a weekly illustrated humorous paper, has been inaugurated at Dayton, Ohio. In appearance it is very neat.

THE *American Crank* is the title of a new weekly at Oswego, Kansas. Harry Mills, editor; W. W. Whetstone, publisher.

THERE is a well-defined rumor that Radebaugh's *New West*, now published in Tacoma, Washington, will remove to the state capital.

A. L. FERRY and William Hubbard have purchased the *Weekly Capital* (populist), of Olympia, Washington, formerly owned and edited by B. M. Price.

THE Los Angeles (Cal.) *Daily Times* is about to add another new perfecting Hoe press. It will be one of the latest makes, capable of printing 30,000 per hour.

THE *Morning Republican*, Findlay, Ohio, has put on a new dress of minion from the Cincinnati Typefoundry, and have enlarged their weekly from a nine-column folio to twelve and sixteen pages six-column quarto size.

THE *Daily Appeal*, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the paper established by the printers who struck on the *Sentinel*, has been purchased by a company and stocked at \$25,000. It has made wonderful progress, and has apparently proven a good investment.

SINCE the death of Col. Thomas Henderson Boyd, who was murdered in Seattle, Washington, by his Mexican wife, John L. Rea has had control of the editorial department and Charles McFadden has managed the business end of the *Morning Olympian*.

A NEW daily paper called the *Sun*, the avowed purpose of which is to advocate the aims of the annexation party in Canada, made its appearance at Toronto, Ontario, December 21. In its announcement the paper says the growing poverty of Canada and her people is painfully evident to all who look around them, and asserts that Canada's lack of progress as compared with the United States is due to the separation of

Canada from the American republic. The paper says it will countenance only constitutional agitation for political union with the states.

HENRY WATTERSON, editor Louisville *Courier-Journal*, lectured to a large audience at Doxey music hall in Anderson, Indiana, Monday evening, December 12. It was through the efforts of the Anderson Press Club that Mr. Watterson was secured for the occasion. It is the intention of the press club to have lectures every month during the winter season. They have made dates with several prominent lecturers.

THERE is much talk of a new morning paper in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which will make its appearance with the dawn of the new year. The Journal (evening) Company has been figuring for some time on the scheme, and it is now semi-officially announced that the paper will appear. At least there have been positive assurances of that fact. Printers are in no way elated, however, as seven or eight Mergenthaler machines have been ordered, and there will be, therefore, plenty of talent to supply the probable demand.

THE engagement is announced of Miss Catharine Weed Barnes, of Albany, New York, to Mr. Henry Snowden Ward, of London. Mr. Ward is an editor and writer of recognized ability, and greatly interested in photographic work. Miss Barnes will retain the editorship of the *American Amateur Photographer* and will not relinquish her literary or photographic labors. Miss Barnes is a granddaughter of Thurlow Weed and the most prominent amateur photographer in the world.

#### IRRELEVANCIES.

A FASHION journal says "nothing will be worn this winter by the fair sex but longitudinal hose." And nine snowstorms have been predicted!—*Exchange*.

YOUNG ladies who will not marry when they have a chance, Miss it. No doubt of it. But what are they to do? When one accepts an offer she generally Mrs. it, too.—*Scissors*.

A FASHION paper which is regarded as an authority on etiquette, says: "When a lady and gentleman walk on the street together the lady should always be inside the gentleman." But gentlemen who follow the fashions are not cannibals, as a rule.—*Exchange*.

LITTLE JOHNNY—"I must go home now, sir, because my papa is going to write this evening." School Teacher—"Well, he can write without your assistance, can't he?" Little Johnny—"No, sir; because he uses my hair as a pen-wiper."—*Fliegende Blätter*.

#### BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE De Vinne Series, which has been so popular in metal, is now made in all sizes in wood by the Hamilton Manufacturing Company of Chicago and New York, who have purchased the right to make it. This letter looks better the larger it is made, and for street car and window placard advertising work is sure to have a good run. Specimens are shown in our advertising pages. The Hamilton Company are constantly producing new styles in wood type.

#### ACME PAPER CUTTERS.

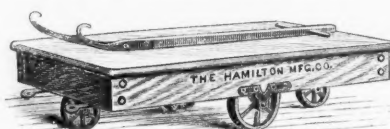
The *Cosmopolitan* for January has a very readable article on "The Making of a Magazine" which will interest all connected with printing. Among the many machines shown in the various cuts illustrating the article, the Acme Self-Clamping Paper Cutter seems to have a prominent position. There are a number of other first-class machines shown in the same article, and the different manufacturers are to be congratulated on the publicity that will be given their wares by illustration in this way.

#### NATIONAL PRINTING INK AND DRY COLOR COMPANY.

The readers of this publication are quite well acquainted with the above company through its advertisements in THE INLAND PRINTER, and will be interested to learn that a change has recently been made in the company, which will enable it to give even better service in furnishing inks, dry colors, varnishes, driers, etc., than in the past. Mr. E. W. Wickersham, a gentleman well known to printers in all parts of the United States, is a practical chemist and has a thorough knowledge of the manufacture of printers' ink, having owned an ink factory in Chicago before the great fire, 1870. He has purchased a controlling interest in the National Company, and proposes to place that concern in the front rank of printing ink manufacturers in this country. There is no good reason why Chicago should not be the great central point for ink manufacturing. Consumers of inks in this part of the country should not be compelled to send to Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other eastern cities for their inks when they can be properly made nearer home. There are a number of firms doing this, but there seems to be room in the field for one more, and this company intends to fill it. Mr. Wickersham was general agent in the United States for nine years for Charles Eneu Johnson & Co., the ink manufacturers of Philadelphia, and has an intimate knowledge of the requirements of the trade. The firm has one of the finest plants in the country, located at 832 to 840 Austin avenue, Chicago, and with the additional help and facilities which they propose to add to their already large plant, will be in position to fill orders promptly and satisfactorily.

#### HAMILTON'S PRINTERS' TRUCK.

The difficulty experienced by printers in obtaining a truck exactly suited to their requirements has induced the Hamilton Manufacturing Company to put the truck illustrated (specially designed for pressrooms) on the market. They have consulted



some of the leading printers and lithographers, and the result is an entirely satisfactory truck, strongly made,

swivel bearings for the wheels, a handle which attaches to both ends, and turning in its own length. The use of this truck in pressrooms will prevent the injury done to paper and save the time lost by over-much handling of printed sheets. Many printers who make a specialty of long runs use a truck for every cylinder press. These trucks may be bought from the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, at Two Rivers, Wisconsin; 327 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois; and 18 Chambers street, New York city. They are made any size to order, but are kept in stock in three sizes: 24 by 36 inches over all, \$16; 33 by 45 inches over all, \$18; 38 by 52 inches over all, \$20.

#### FUCHS & LANG MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Under date of December 1, the above company issued a circular to the trade, announcing that they had succeeded to the business of the firm of Fuchs & Lang and the Brooklyn Machinery Company. In this circular they state that the increased business of late years with the consequent necessity for enlarging their capacity for handling orders and attending to the wants of the trade, have made this change desirable. They assure the trade that whatever changes are to be made in their business methods will only result to the best advantage of the patrons of the house. There will be no change in the policy of the old firm which has many good friends whom the new concern proposes to keep. The company will carry on the business of manufacturing lithographing inks and machinery,



bronze powders and other supplies at the same places as their predecessors. All obligations of the two concerns will be met by the new company, and all bills payable to the other companies are now payable to the new firm. The officers are Julius Lang, president and treasurer; John M. Fuchs, first vice-president; George C. Gavey, second vice-president, and Edward J. Muller, secretary. The New York office is at 29 Murray street, and Mr. Hans Fuchs is general western manager, with headquarters at 273 Dearborn street, Chicago.

#### ANOTHER BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLY HOUSE.

The printing and bookbinding trade will be pleased to learn that a new house has just been established in Chicago in this particular line, the name of the new concern being Slade, Hipp & Meloy, and the place of business 300 Wabash avenue. The firm deals in bookbinders' supplies, paper box makers' supplies, egg cases and fillers, and are general agents for compo board, a material that is being used quite extensively at present. The members of the new company are Dana Slade, Jr., William Hipp, John V. Meloy and Sam Slade, the first-named gentleman having been for years with the C. L. Hawes Company and American Strawboard Company, and all of them are well known to the trade, and their many friends will do well to see them when they require any material which they handle.

#### REDUCED RATES.

The Pennsylvania Lines have in effect a first-class rate of \$3 to Indianapolis, and of \$3.50 to Louisville, Cincinnati, Dayton, Richmond, Hamilton and New Albany. For full information call at City Ticket Office, 248 Clark street; Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams streets, or address the undersigned. J. H. Luce, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 248 Clark street, City.

#### WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

We will receive special want advertisements for THE INLAND PRINTER at a uniform price of 25 cents per line, ten words to the line. Price invariably the same whether one or more insertions are taken, and cash to accompany the order. The magazine is issued promptly on the 5th of each month, and no want advertisements for any issue can be received later than the 25th of the month preceding. Answers can be sent in our care, if desired. All letters received will be promptly forwarded to parties for whom intended without extra charge.

**A BARGAIN.**—For sale a small job office, the only one in an eastern Nebraska town of 12,000 inhabitants; good business; two Gordon presses, and 200 fonts of display type; established four years. This is a rare chance for a man of small means. All material new and in first-class order; the proprietor wants to engage in other business. Address "CENTRAL," care INLAND PRINTER.

**A FIRST-CLASS** job office for sale, doing a business of \$25,000 per year, including bindery and paper box factory, and business increasing yearly. The best of reasons will be given for the sale. It has no mortgages or other incumbrances, and no opposition of consequence. Located in the Missouri valley in a place of 20,000 population, and has a well-established reputation. This is a very favorable chance for a good printer to step into a good paying business. Some of the employees now at work could probably be induced to take some stock in the business if desired. For information address "COMMERCIAL," care INLAND PRINTER.

**ALL LIVE PRINTERS** should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, \$1. Also his "DIAGRAMS OF IMPRESSION" and "PRINTERS' POSITION" and "PRINTERS' ORDER BOOK," 50 cents each; the "PRINTERS' ORDER BOOK," price \$3, and "SPECIMENS OF JOB WORK," price \$2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, Box 13, Oneonta, N. Y., and by all type-usesful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone.

**A MAN** who can handle circulation successfully or fill any position in the business department of a daily newspaper desires a situation; past five years connected with one of the largest dailies in the West. Address "S. B. L.," care INLAND PRINTER.

**A RARE OPPORTUNITY** to get A FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTING OFFICE CHEAP. Address "E. M. W.," care INLAND PRINTER.

**FIRST-CLASS PRESSMAN WANTED.**—We desire to secure, as a partner, a first-class pressman, who is willing to invest about \$2,000. Our business has been established nearly seventy years, and our firm bears a first-class reputation for work, and credit is excellent. Desiring to perfect our facilities for extending business we wish to secure a partner who is thoroughly competent to take charge of the pressroom containing cylinder and job presses. It is a first-class opportunity for the right man. Correspondence addressed to "CITY HALL," care INLAND PRINTER, will receive prompt reply. Location within a few miles of Boston.

**DO YOU WANT** wood type, cases, cabinets, stands, wood furniture, galleys, letter boards, imposing tables, drying racks, or any material? We make a full line. MORGANS-WILCOX, Middletown, N. Y.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE** for good second-hand printing machinery and material, the right to manufacture a patent writing tablet in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Colorado. States disposed of singly or collectively. Address "ROOM 212," McCague Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

**JOB PRINTER WANTED.**—One who has good taste on fine work and is rapid on everyday work. Good salary and steady position to a first-class man. CARSON, HURST & HARPER, 1336-38 Lawrence st., Denver, Colo.

**MANUCRIN.** Superior to any nail brush for cleansing and whitening the hands. By mail, 10 cents. REDDALL MFG. CO., Box 451, Philadelphia.

**"ONLY PERFECT"** GALLEY LOCK. Adjusted by one movement of a finger; simple, accurate, durable; brass; has no rival; price reduced to \$10 a dozen. CARSON, FENESY & CO., 11 Ninth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**POSITION WANTED.**—As superintendent of a job printing house; conversant with all branches of the business; capable of estimating upon work; good references. Address "V. M.," care INLAND PRINTER.

**PRESSMAN WANTED.**—Position as foreman; six presses; must be good manager and careful pressman; permanent situation. Address "UNION," care INLAND PRINTER.

**PRESSMEN.**—The *Pressman's Manual* is the only work of its kind published; price, 50 cents; contents: hints on cylinder and platen presswork; how to make, use, and care for rollers; how to mix and use inks; how to bind books and make pads; simple methods whereby every printer can do his own stereotyping. Circular of contents mailed. J. H. SERGEANT, Box 258, Spring Valley, New York.

**PRINTERS AND PRESSMEN.**—To be practicable and proficient in your business you should have a copy of our book, "How to Make all Kinds of Printing Inks and Their Varnishes," also other valuable information. You could not learn the combination in a lifetime; with our book you can make any kind of black and colored printing inks. Price, \$5. Address GEORGE W. SMALL & CO., 97 Tremont street, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

**SALESMAN.**—Experienced and successful salesman of printing presses and printers' supplies, capable of managing such a business, now holding responsible position, would like, on account of health, to engage with a responsible house in the South or California as salesman or manager. Address "WHIT," care INLAND PRINTER.

**STRICTLY IN IT,** is the verdict of the printers who have received a copy of our "Practical Specimens No. 2." Useful designs in every-day jobwork that may be produced in any ordinary printing office. Price 25 cents. Address McCULLOCH & WHITCOMB, Albert Lea, Minn.

**WANTED.**—A first-class job compositor; must be first-class, steady and temperate; state where now employed, salary expected, and send two or three samples of work; permanent position in A. I. house to the right man. Address "J. A. T.," box 1566, Philadelphia, Pa.

**\$5,000 BUYS THE BEST** weekly paper and country job office in Texas. Growing town of 5,000 people. Office receipts over \$6,000 yearly. Just the thing for two energetic young men. Address "H. P.," care INLAND PRINTER.

#### CALF-LEATHER PAPER

For covers of pamphlets, catalogues, etc.; the very best article; insensible to moisture; manufactured in rich selection of colors, and pressure by the "Actien-gesellschaft fur Buntpapier- & Leim-fabrikation in Aschaffenburg" (Bavaria). Newly published illustrated sample book sent to any address free of charge on application.

#### WANTED!

A FIRST-CLASS CYLINDER PRESSMAN, well up on half-tone work; also a FOREMAN FOR JOB PRESSROOM who is familiar with embossing. References required.

GRIFFITH, AXTELL & CADY CO.,  
Holyoke, Mass.

#### FOR SALE

CHEAP.

One Rotary Hand Press.  
One Rotary Planer.  
One Rotary Steam Press.  
Sixteen Fine Blue Rotary Stones.  
Two 32-in. Rotary Sargent Bronze Machines.

WRITE TO SHOBER & CARQUEVILLE LITHO. CO.,  
CHICAGO, ILL., FOR PARTICULARS.



#### TO KNOW WHAT IT IS IS TO WANT IT.

"Nothing of the kind has even approached it in excellence," is the comment of Mr. T. J. Spencer, of the Adkins Printing Co., New Britain, Conn. All say it is a remarkable little book. 113 pages, in colors; paper, \$1.00; cloth, \$1.35. Write to A. A. STEWART, Box 155, Salem, Mass., about it.

# A. D. FARMER AND SON

— NEW YORK —  
63 & 65 Beekman Street and  
62 & 64 Gold Street.

TYPE FOUNDING CO.

— CHICAGO —  
Warehouse, 109 Quincy Street.  
Chas. B. Ross, Manager.

This Firm is not connected in any way with THE AMERICAN  
TYPE FOUNDERS' TRUST.

12 POINT BOREAS—PATENT PENDING.

18 A—\$3 00

GREAT NAVAL PARADE ON THE HUDSON  
THUNDEROUS SALUTES FROM THE GREAT IRONCLAD SHIPS  
CHARMING WEATHER 1893

18 POINT BOREAS.

12 A—\$3 75

COLUMBIAN EXHIBITION  
DEDICATION OF THE BUILDINGS  
BOREAS TYPE 293

24 POINT BOREAS.

8 A—\$3 75

THE WESTERN STARS  
NOW BOREAS RULES THE SEA  
CHEMISTRY 584

# Ferdinand



MECHANICAL PATENT, MARCH 31, 1885.



3 A, 5 a.

60 POINT FERDINAND.

\$9.85

Harlequinade

Frolicsome  
Recreative

4 A, 10 a.

36 POINT FERDINAND.

\$5.30

Convulsed with Laughter  
Amusing the Overworked with Burlesque  
Scaramouch Performances

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Knowledge and  
Genius avoiding

3 A, 8 a.

48 POINT FERDINAND.

\$7.35

Beaten Tracks

ALL COMPLETE WITH FIGURES.

The MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., { 606-614 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.  
Western Branch: 328-330 Dearborn St., Chicago.





# HAMILTON'S WOOD TYPE. DE VINNE SERIES IN WOOD.

MACHINE CUT. SOLID MAPLE. MADE BY ARRANGEMENT WITH CENTRAL TYPE FOUNDRY, OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

**PRICES** per letter: 6-line and under, 6c.;  
8-line, 8c.; 10-line, 10c.; 12-line,  
12c.; 15-line, 15c.; 18-line, 18c.

**FONTS** 3A caps, 75 letters; 4A, 106; 5A, 120;  
3a lower case, 65 letters; 4a, 90; 5a,  
104; figure fonts, 26.

**DISCOUNTS** 50 per cent, with 5 per  
cent extra for cash in 10  
days.

No. 2627. 8-line.

Figures of 5-line.

Great 36  
Required 4-line.  
by You  
Hit  
No. 2627. 12-line.  
Bat 10-line.  
ES  
No. 2627. 5-line.  
Show Cards  
No. 2627. 6-line.  
Two Rivers

THE HAMILTON MANUFACTURING CO.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 18 Chambers St.

Main Office and Factories, Two Rivers, Wis.

CHICAGO OFFICE, 327 Dearborn St.

# THE BENNETT FOLDING MACHINES

ARE THE BEST AND LATEST,  
THE MOST ECONOMICAL,  
THE GREATEST LABOR-SAVERS AND  
UNIQUE IN EVERY RESPECT.

ARE NOT PAPER SPOILERS, BUT PAPER FOLDERS.

Can be operated successfully without serving an apprenticeship—either attached to ANY  
Cylinder Press or as Hand Feed.



ANY COMPETENT PRESSMAN  
CAN ATTACH TO PRESS. —

The following has *facts* of interest to anyone thinking of adding a Folder to their plant:

THE ROCKFORD FOLDER CO., Rockford, Ill.:

WEST INDIANAPOLIS, November 8, 1892.

We have used your Folder for the past three months daily. We have only words of commendation to speak for it. We use it attached to our No. 4 Two-Revolution Campbell Job and Book Press, *front delivery*. Our pressman thinks it is the best machine he ever handled (the best of them not excepted). The machine's completeness and simplicity enabled us to attach without any aid from the factory, and at the price you are selling them no office can afford to do without.

INDIANAPOLIS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL AND PRINTING CO.

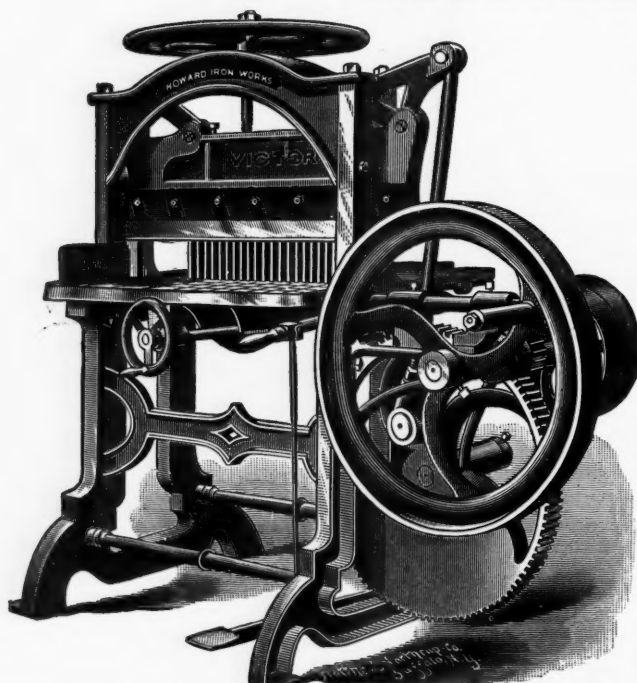
Per M. MANN, *Secretary*.

We build a full line. Newspaper Publishers, Job Printers and Bookmakers, we can *do you good* if in need of FOLDING MACHINERY. At your service,

**THE ROCKFORD FOLDER CO., Rockford, Ill.**

**PRESSMEN:** Have you seen Bennett's New Side Guide for Folders and Presses?  
It is the best yet and \$1.00 buys it, postpaid.

## Howard Iron Works, BUFFALO, N. Y.



### THE "VICTOR"

WITH IMPROVED FINGER GAUGE.

Best Low-Priced  
Steam and Hand Power Cutter  
in the Market.

SIZES, 30 AND 32 INCH.

PRINTERS'  
Manufacturers of AND BOOKBINDERS'  
MACHINERY.

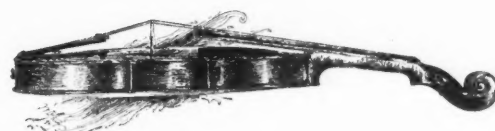
Write for Prices.

**BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,**

GEN'L WESTERN AGENTS,

183, 185 & 187 MONROE ST.,

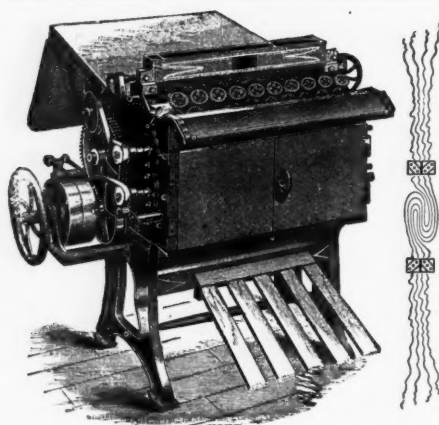
CHICAGO.



SPECIMENS OF PEN-AND-INK ILLUSTRATION.

By the Grazeo Designers, 315 Dearborn street, Chicago.





## THE EMMERICH

—♦— IMPROVED —♦—

### Bronzing and Dusting Machine.

SIZES:

12 x 20, 14 x 25, 16 x 30, 25 x 40, 28 x 44, 34 x 50, 36 x 54.

Write for Prices and Particulars.

EMMERICH & VONDERLEHR,

OVER 500 IN USE.

191 & 193 Worth Street, NEW YORK.

SPECIAL MACHINES for PHOTOGRAPH MOUNTS and CARDS.

THERE ARE Printing Inks and Printing Inks.  
But when you get through experimenting,  
come back, as everybody does, to the old  
reliable goods of

GEO. MATHER'S SONS & HARPER CO.,

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### Regan Electro Vapor Engine

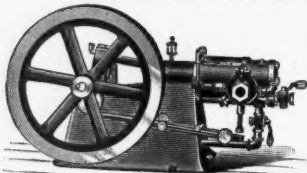
GAS OR GASOLINE FOR FUEL.

NO FIRE! NO BOILER! ❖ ❖ ❖

❖ ❖ ❖ NO DIRT! NO DANGER!

Operated by an Electric Spark from Small Battery.

You Turn the Switch, Engine does the rest.



Guaranteed not to cost over TWO CENTS an hour per horse-power to run. Adapted for running Cutters, Presses, and any light machinery. Sizes, from 1/2 to 10 H. P.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

THOMAS KANE & CO.

137 AND 139 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

### The Racine Automatic Engine

WITH OIL BURNING BOILER.

PERFECTION AT LAST!

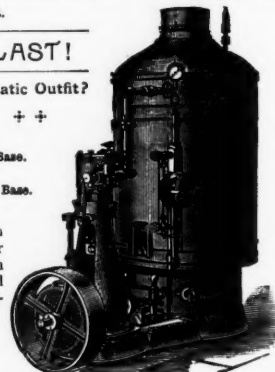
Do you want an Absolutely Automatic Outfit?

++ BUY OF US ++

Engines and Boilers, 6 H.P. and under, Mounted on One Base.  
8, 10 and 15 H.P. Outfits, Engine and Boiler on Separate Base.

We also make our Safety Boiler with combination fire-box, so that coal or coke can be used for fuel, together with oil. Engines and Boilers always crated to save freight charges for our customers. For prices address

RACINE HARDWARE MFG. CO.,  
Racine, Wis.



LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY

❖ SPECIAL DESIGNS ❖

Horses,  
Cattle,

CUTS

Sheep,  
Hogs, etc.

Our Assortment in this line is the most complete in the country.

Send Stamp for Specimen Book.

A. ZEESE &amp; COMPANY,

341-351 Dearborn St.

CHICAGO.



❖ ENGRAVED TO ORDER ❖

DONNELL  
WIRE STITCHINGFive Different Sizes. From \$75.00 Up.  
Hand Power, Foot Power, Steam  
Power, Flat and Saddle Table.

## MACHINES

EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED.

Will stitch from one sheet of paper to  
 $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in thickness.HAS NEW SELF-ADJUSTING  
"WIRE STRAIGHTENER."

SELF-ACTING GAUGE,

WHICH INSTANTLY ADJUSTS FOR ANY  
THICKNESS OF WORK.

NEW SPOOL TENSION.

**The Favorite No. 3.** Hundreds in use all over the United States. The No. 3 improved will compete with any DOUBLE HEAD MACHINE and only requires *one* operator. Every revolution of the pulley feeds, forms, drives and clinches a staple, and the capacity of the machine only depends on the operator. It is usually run about 120 revolutions per minute. There are no parts to change on this machine. Uses flat and round wire. *Will Stitch from One Sheet of Paper to  $\frac{3}{4}$  Inch Thickness, either Flat or Saddle.*

**BEST STEEL WIRE**—Guaranteed for all Sizes and Makes of Stitching Machines at the Lowest Market Prices.

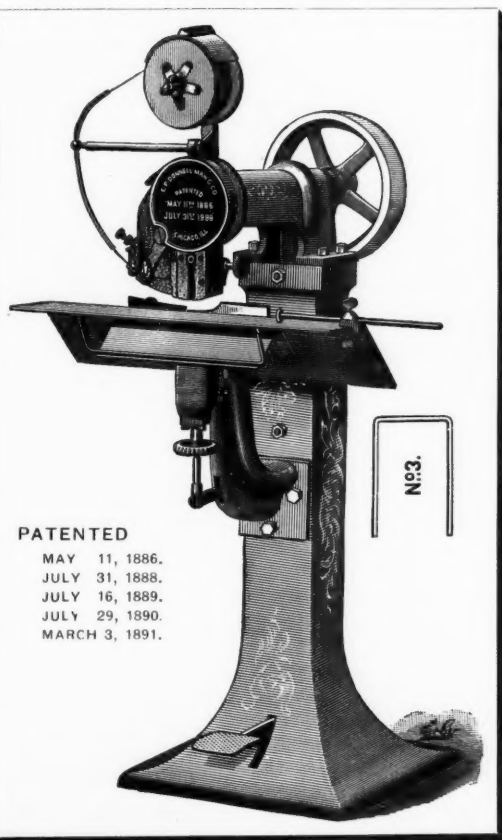
WRITE FOR PRICES AND TERMS.

E. P. DONNELL MFG. CO. MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF  
BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY.

Nos. 327 and 329 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

FACTORY: 68 Plymouth Place.

ERNEST RAYFIELD, Manager.



PATENTED

MAY 11, 1886.  
JULY 31, 1888.  
JULY 16, 1889.  
JULY 29, 1890.  
MARCH 3, 1891.

## STANDARD MACHINERY

BUILT BY

**H. H. LATHAM,**  
CHICAGO.

LATHAM RIVAL POWER PAPER CUTTER,  
LATHAM RIVAL LEVER PAPER CUTTER,  
LATHAM NUMBERING AND PAGING MACHINE,  
LATHAM POWER EMBOSSING MACHINE,  
LATHAM LEVER EMBOSSING MACHINE,



LATHAM TABLE SHEARS,  
LATHAM JOB BACKER,  
LATHAM STABBING MACHINE,  
LATHAM ROLLER BACKER,  
LATHAM STANDING PRESSES,

AND ALL OTHER MACHINERY FOR PRINTERS  
AND BOOKBINDERS.

These machines are all of modern construction and have no  
superiors in the market. Write for descriptive circulars to

**H. H. LATHAM,**  
PRINTERS' AND BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY,  
306 DEARBORN STREET,  
CHICAGO.

Send for a BARGAIN LIST of Rebuilt Cylinder and Job  
Presses and other Machinery.

WOULD YOU APPRECIATE THIS DESIGN



IF IT WERE EXECUTED IN BRASS RULE?

**IT IS BEING DONE.** When finished will be 22 x 30 inches, and will be hand-  
somely printed in five colors. A limited number of  
copies will be for sale—a few of them will be printed on white India silk, suitable for framing.  
It is intended to make this a masterpiece of the printer's art. Considering the great expense  
and amount of labor connected with this work, I feel assured that the admirers of "rule twisting"  
will not hesitate to consider the price. The "form" will be on exhibition at the World's Fair, in  
the Department of Liberal Arts. If you desire a copy, please send your order at once. Price of  
Souvenir, extra heavy paper, \$4.00; India Silk Souvenir, \$2.00. For further information, address

**CHARLES T. PEYTON,**  
No. 322 Mohawk Street, CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.



WOOD ENGRAVING . . . . . For Machinery, etc.  
ZINC ETCHING . . . . . From Prints, Pen-and-Ink Drawings, etc.  
HALF-TONE PROCESS . . . Direct Reproduction of Photographs, Wash Drawings, etc.,  
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WAX ENGRAVING . . . . . For Maps, Plats, Script or Diagrams.  
PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY . . . Transfers for Lithographers, on paper or stone.  
DESIGNING . . . . .

183

185

187



**MANZ & CO.**

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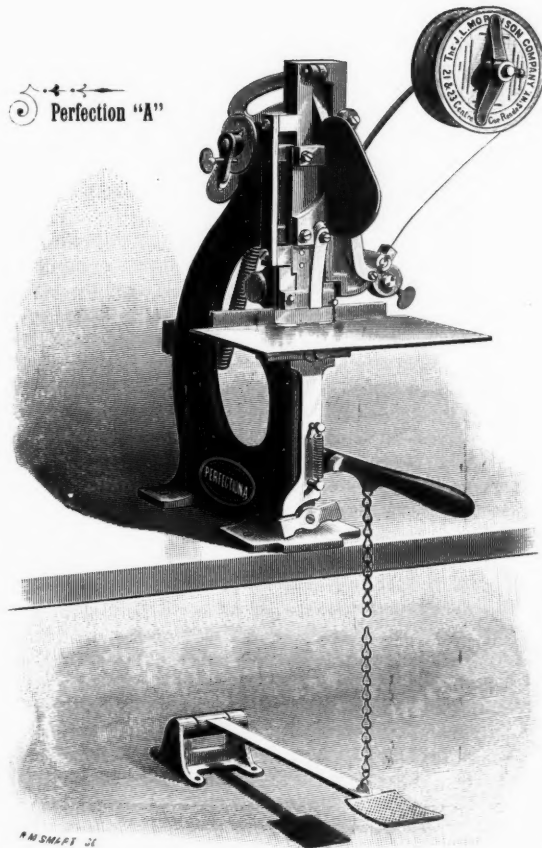


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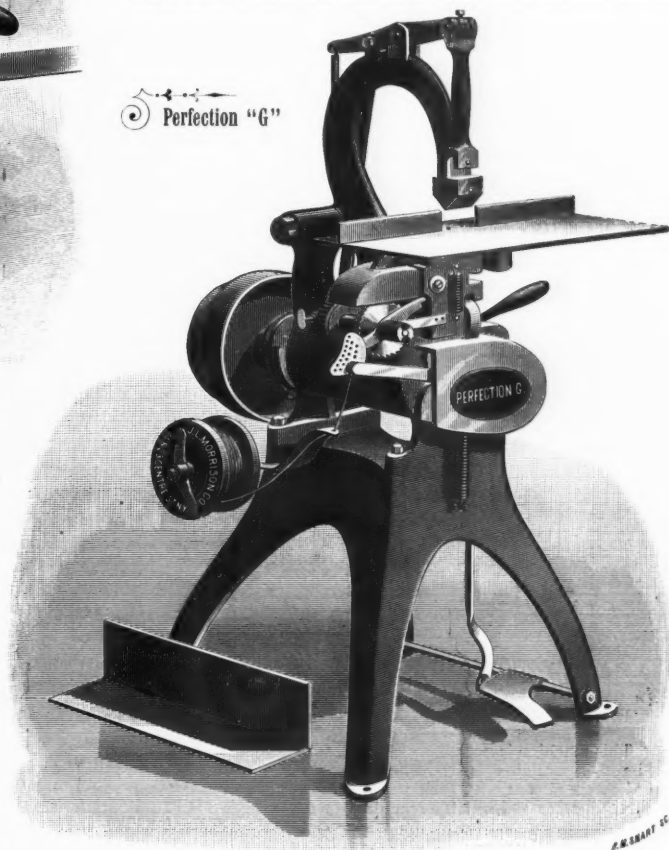
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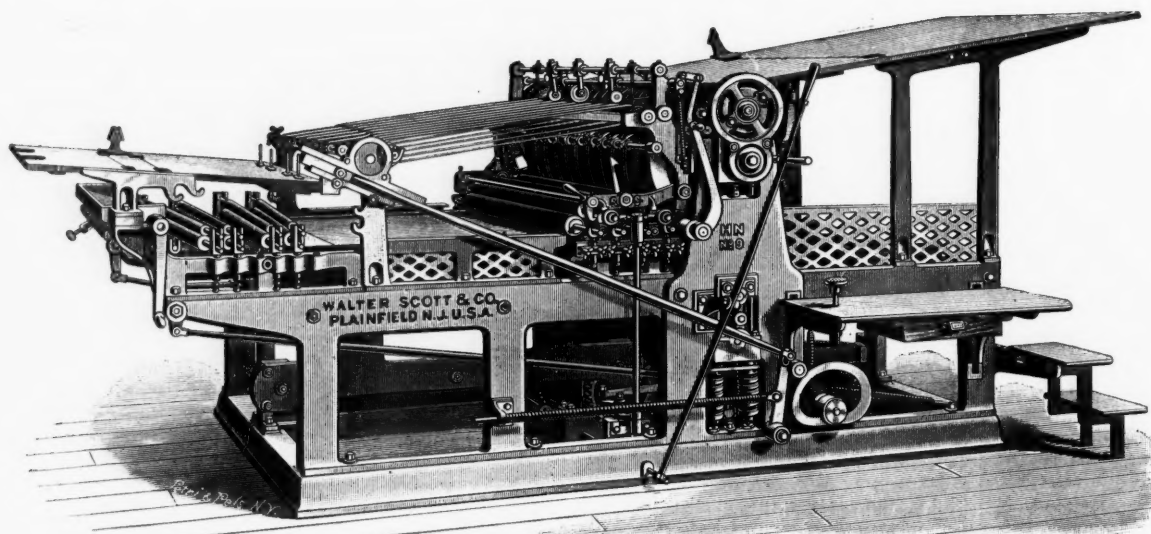


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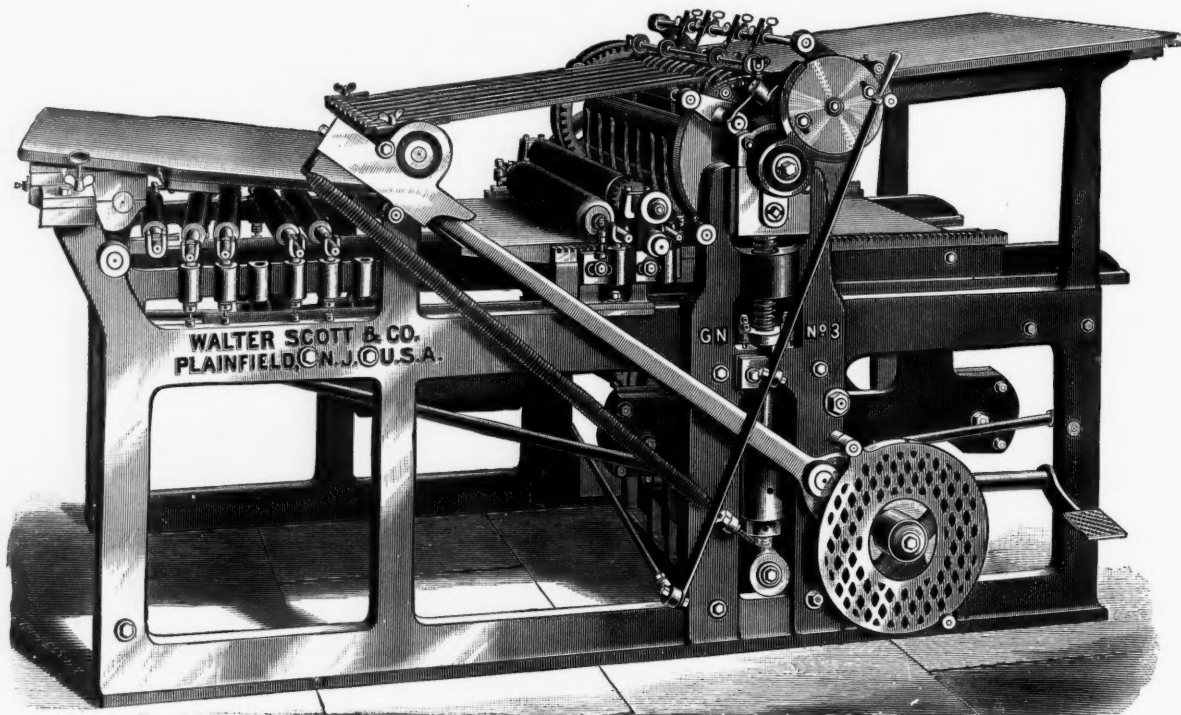
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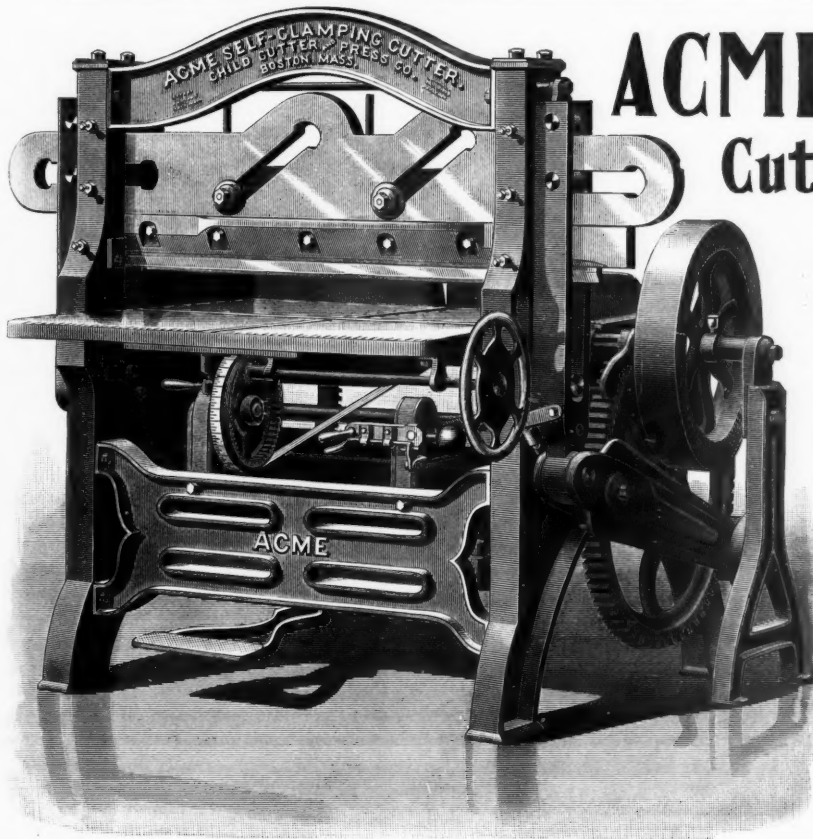
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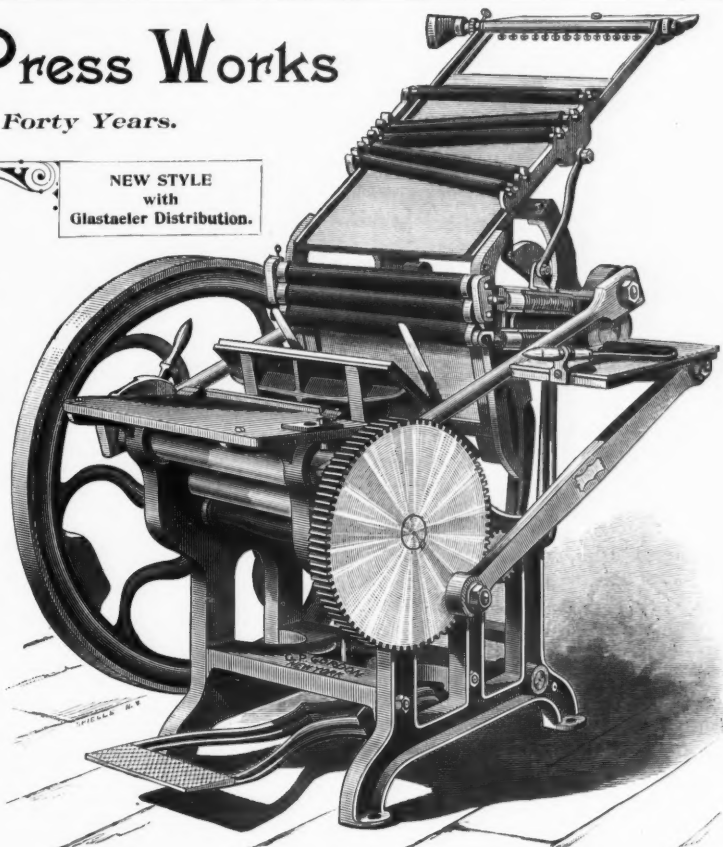
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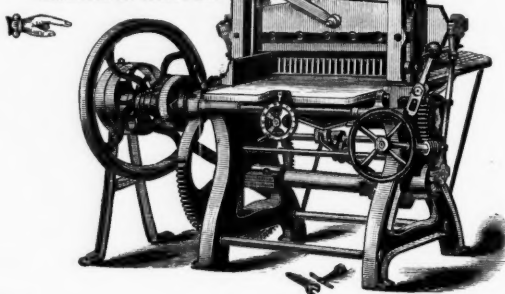


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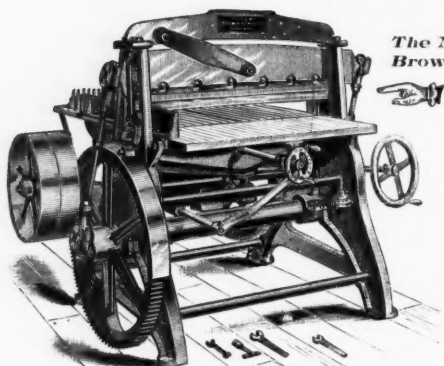
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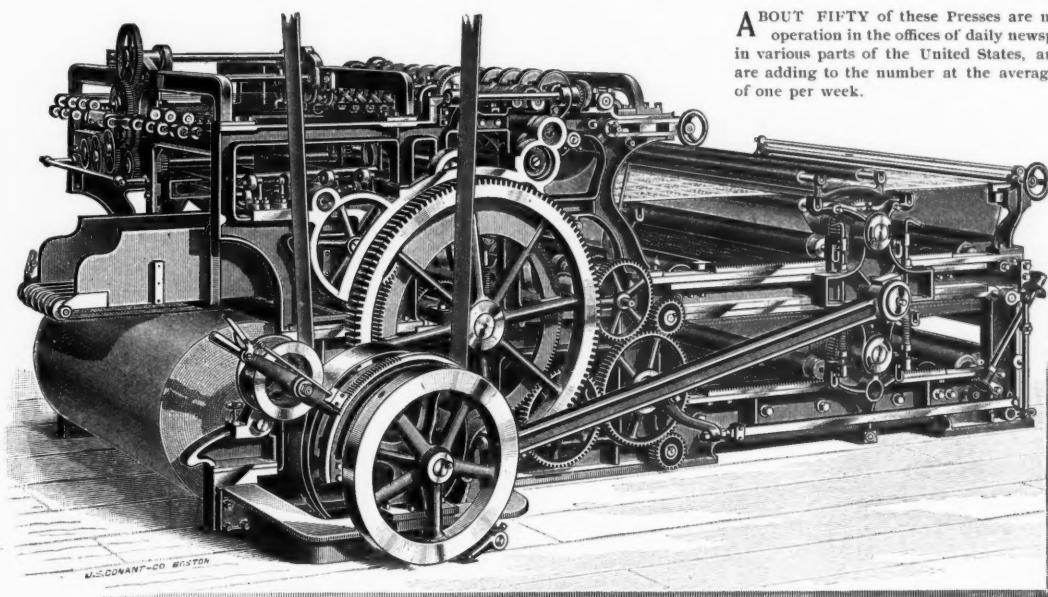
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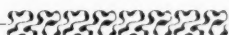
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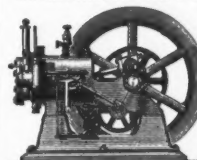
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**Queen City Printing Ink Co., The**, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Denver.

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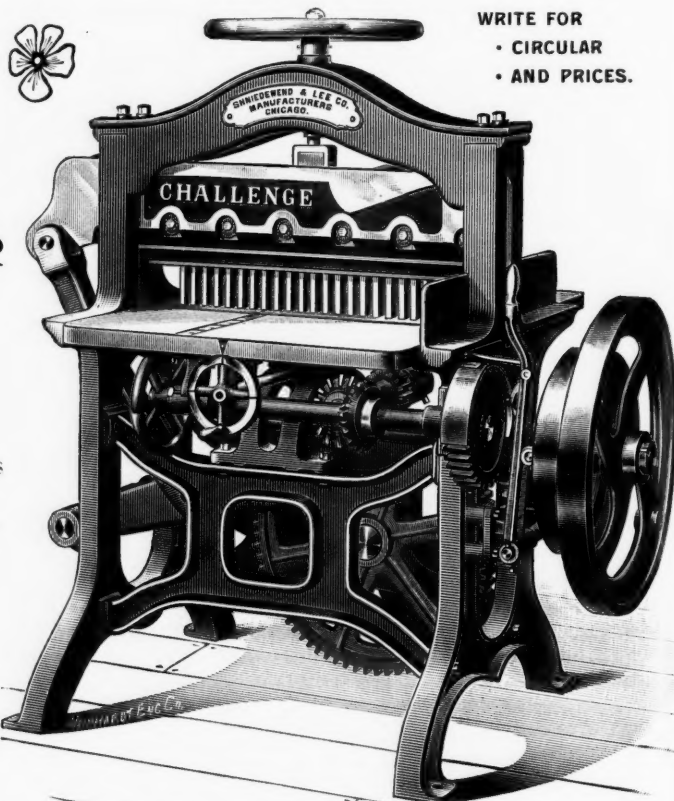
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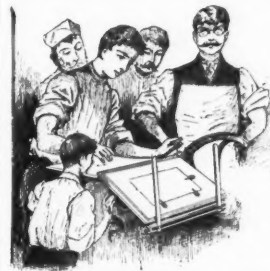
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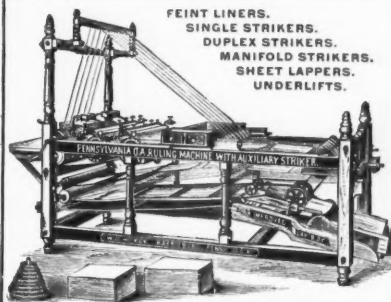


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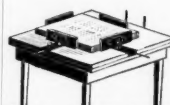
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ADAMS, MASS., U. S. A.



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AT THE  
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..1889..

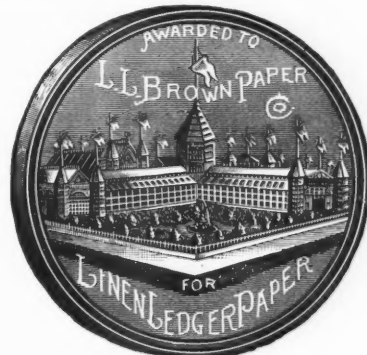


THE HIGHEST AND ONLY AWARD—THE GOLD MEDAL!

For Superiority of their LINEN LEDGER and RECORD PAPERS.



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STATES,  
CINCINNATI,  
1888



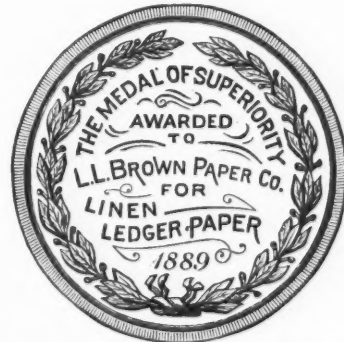
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IT BEING THE ONLY AWARD MADE FOR LEDGER PAPERS.

The report of the Jury of Awards reads: "For strength of fibre and excellence in writing and erasing qualities we recommend the highest award be given the L. L. BROWN PAPER CO."



THE  
... AMERICAN INSTITUTE ...  
NEW YORK,  
NOVEMBER, 1889,



Awarded The L. L. Brown Paper Co. THE MEDAL OF SUPERIORITY

FOR LINEN LEDGER AND RECORD PAPERS.

# 1893.

January 1 is the day for "swearing off" and "swearing on," for making calls, for starting a new set of books, for misdating every letter you write, for cutting your coupons, for receiving more bills than you ever before owed, and for making more resolutions than you will ever afterwards keep.

But never mind! It is a day for resolutions! Any day will help you to break resolutions, but January 1 is the only day that invites you to make them. Why not make one or two?

There are a good many kinds of resolutions. A clergyman may suggest some, and your wife can perhaps, by the aid of hard and constant thinking, help you to one or two more.

We want to suggest only one. It is in the nature of a business resolution. It is not that you "load up" with Cottrell Presses, or buy Cottrell Presses, or steal, beg, borrow, filch, purloin or hypothecate Cottrell Presses.

But it is that as a progressive, wide-awake printer, in this year of grace, 1893, you will keep an eye on Cottrell Presses. Just resolve that you will know more about them in the next twelve months.

We have said a good deal about the Cottrell Press, but not half what it deserves. It is a final contradiction to the degrading epithet, "poor printer." It pays for itself sooner than any other press. It is the greatest money-maker in proportion to its cost. It is a vital factor in building up your trade. It is SUCCESS.

Resolve that you will make its better acquaintance in the year 1893.  
And a Happy New Year to you!

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8 Spruce Street, New York.

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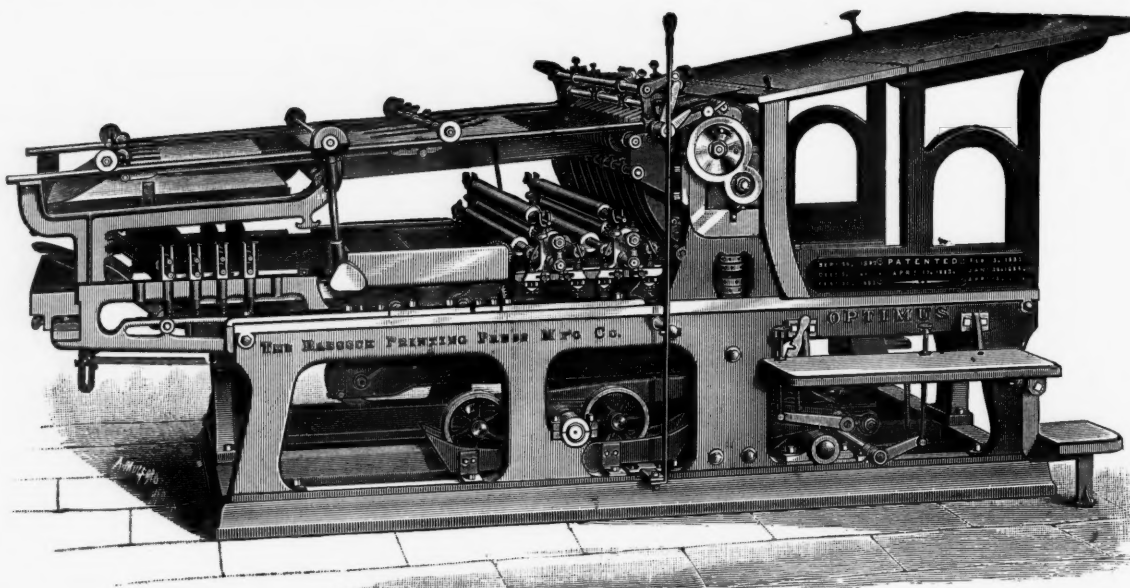




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THIS PARTY KNEW What he was talking about. An appliance which delivers all sheets printed side up, without the ink coming in contact with tapes or fly, and drops them gently and accurately on the feed-board, without the necessity for a jogger, is well *worth hundreds of dollars* to any printer. The "Optimus" furnishes this attachment and many more desirable features. In fact, it has *all* the advantages possessed by any two-revolution press, and a great many that other manufacturers would gladly adopt were they not protected by patents. They are well built, splendidly finished, and will last.

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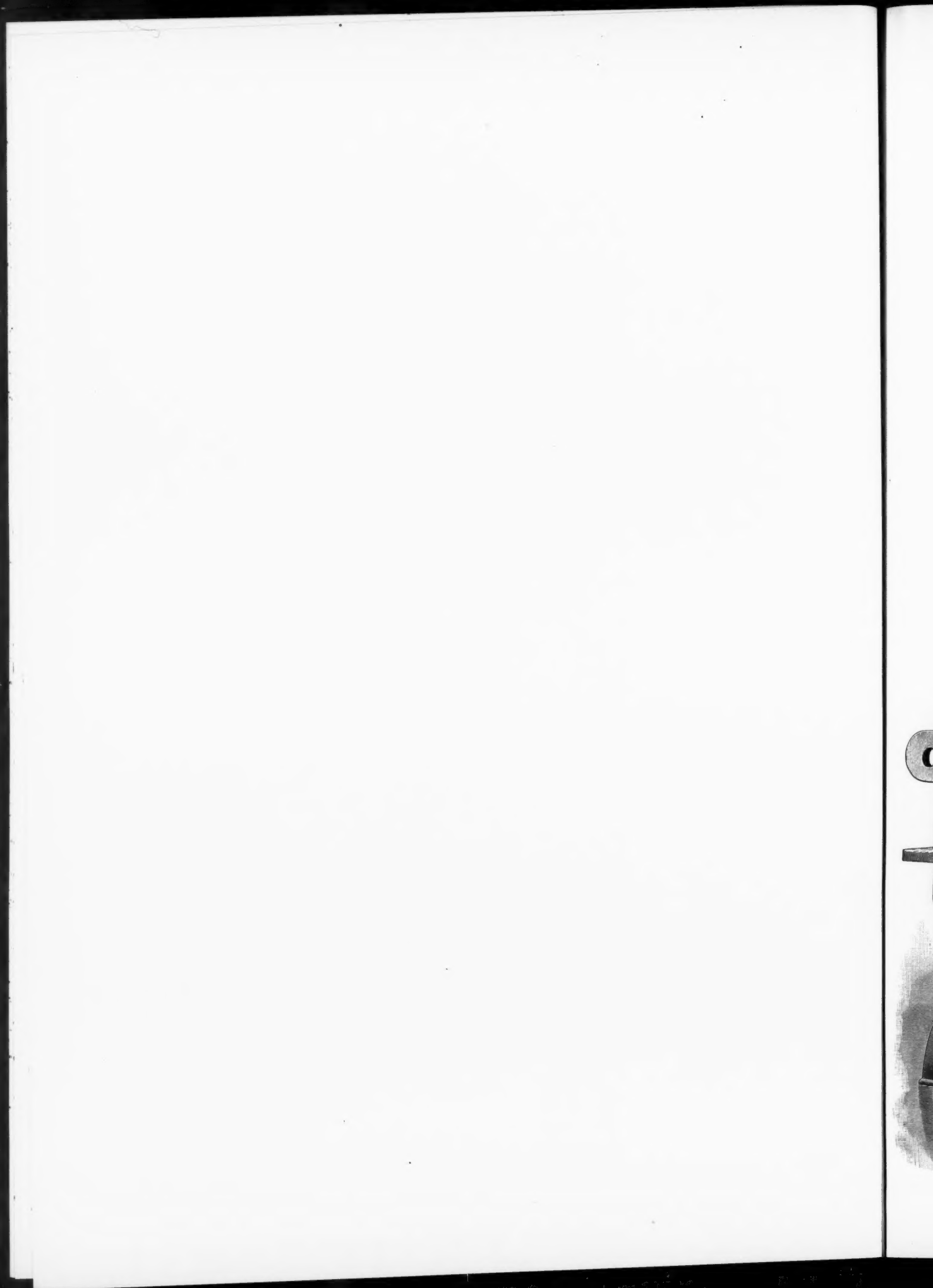
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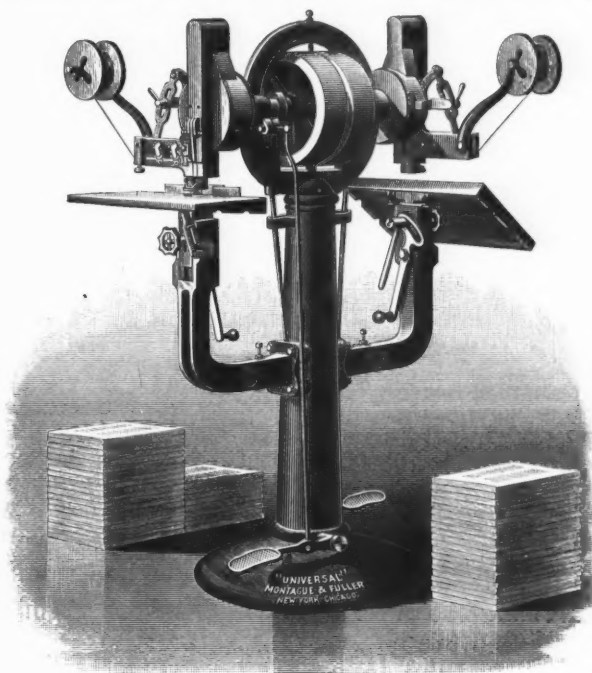
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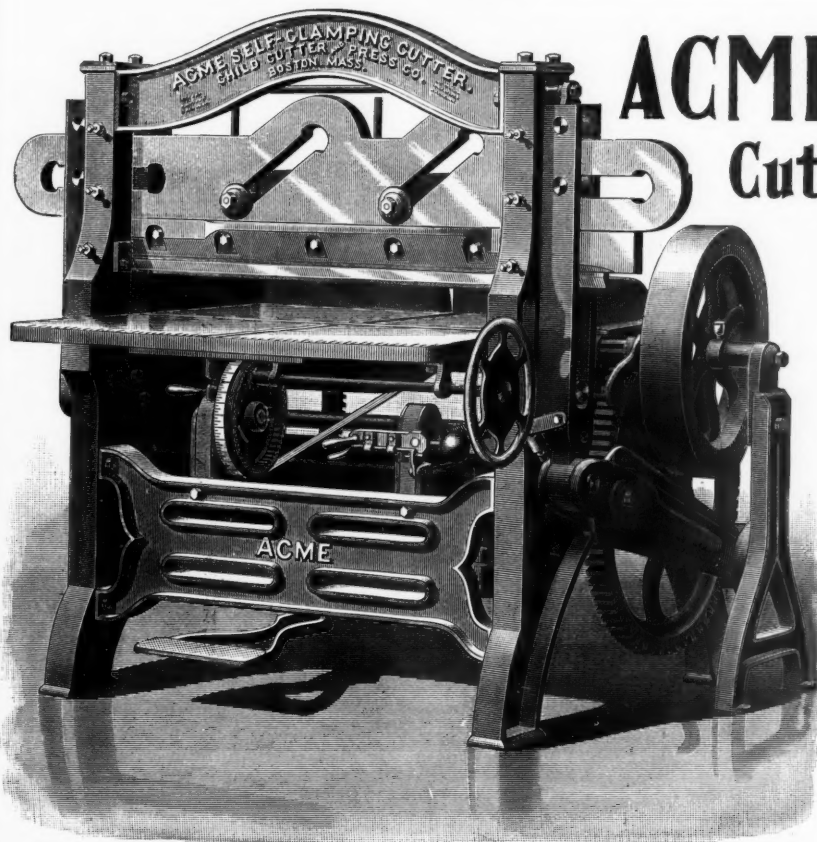
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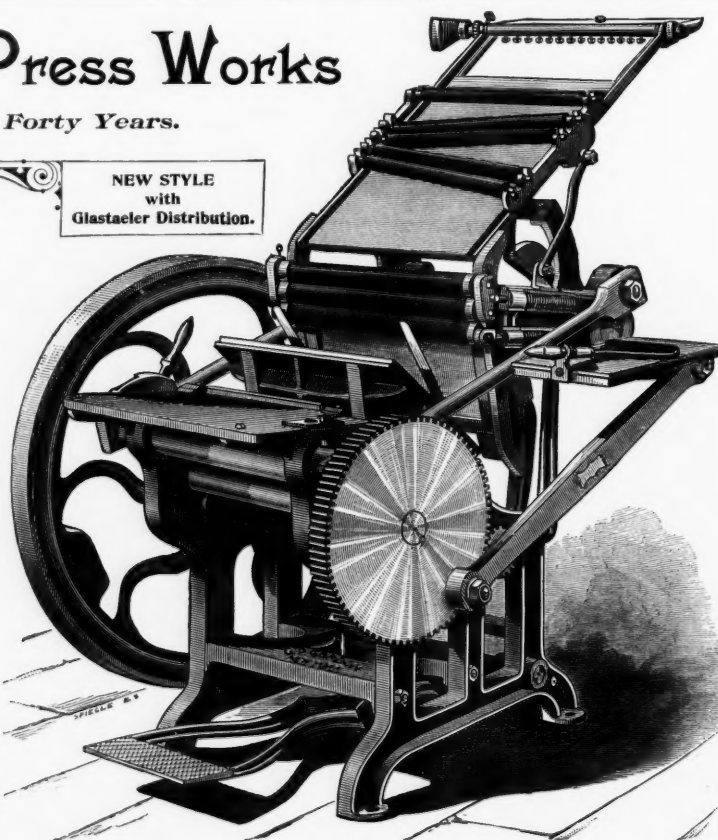


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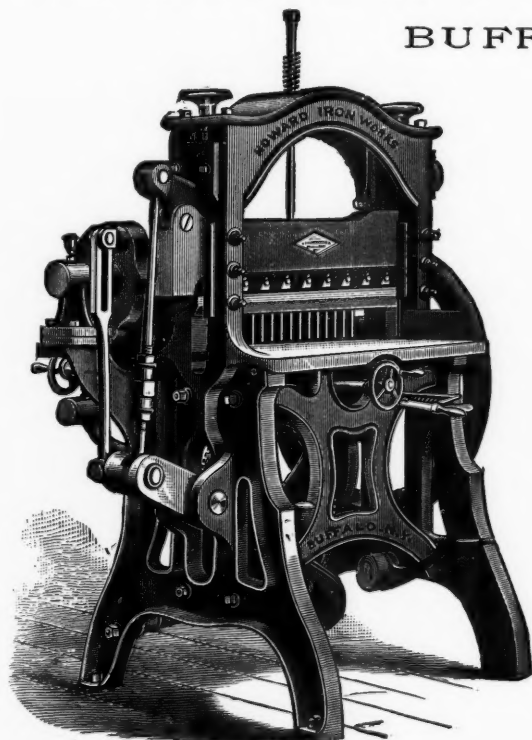
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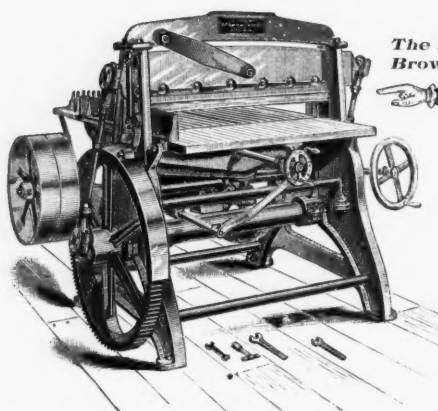
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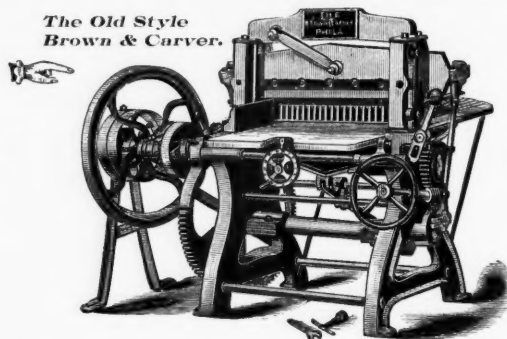
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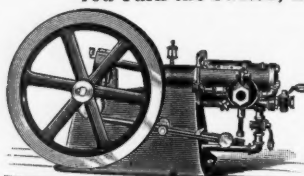
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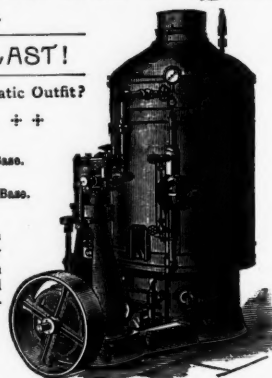
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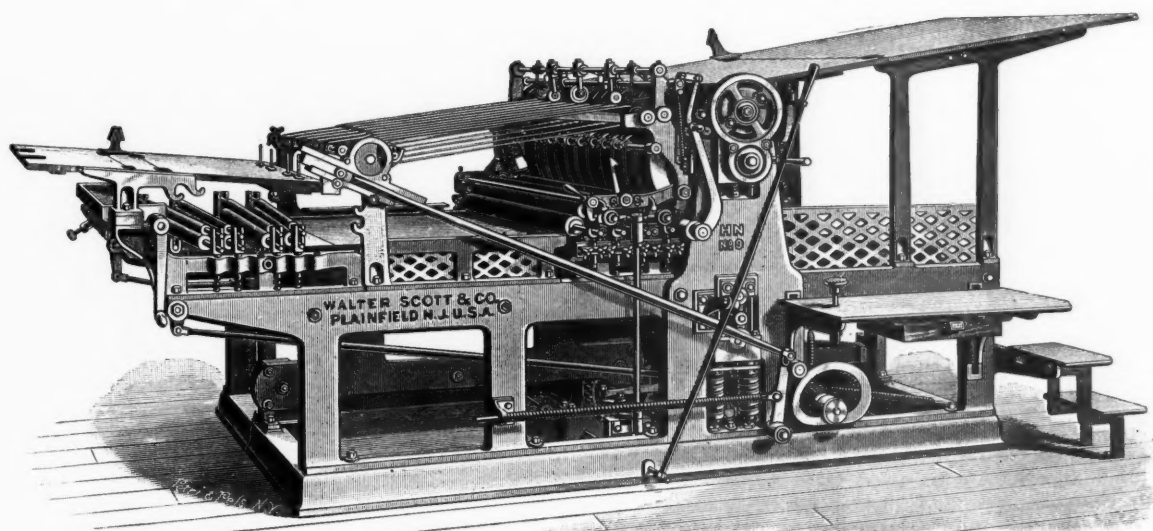
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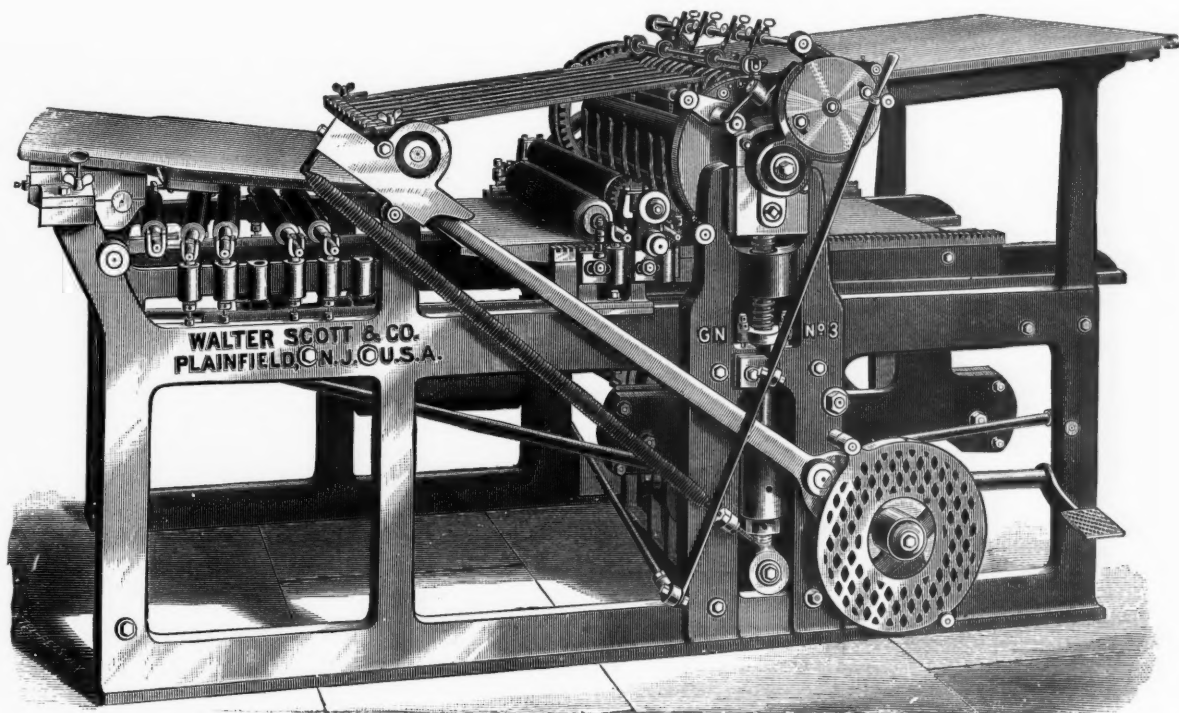
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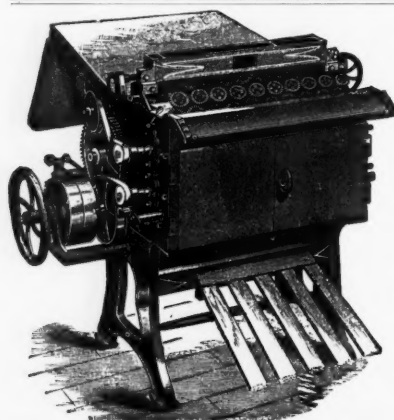
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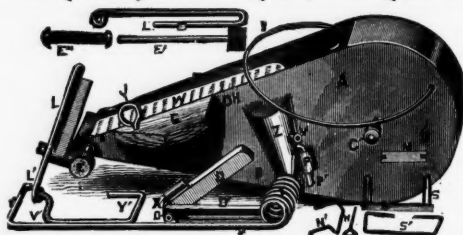
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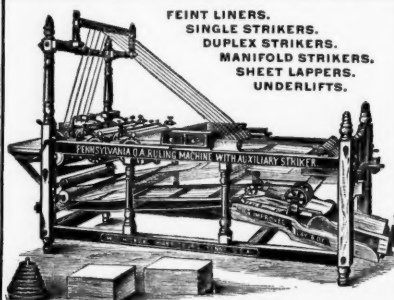


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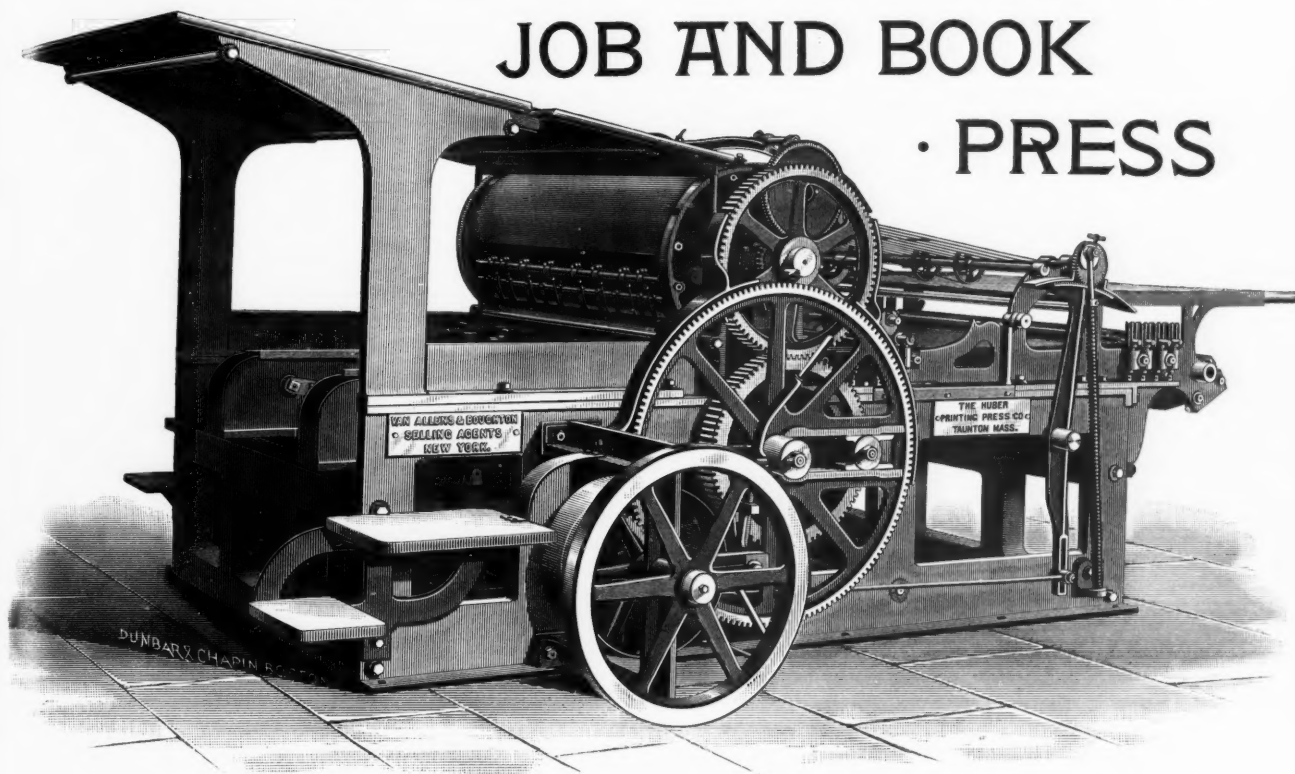
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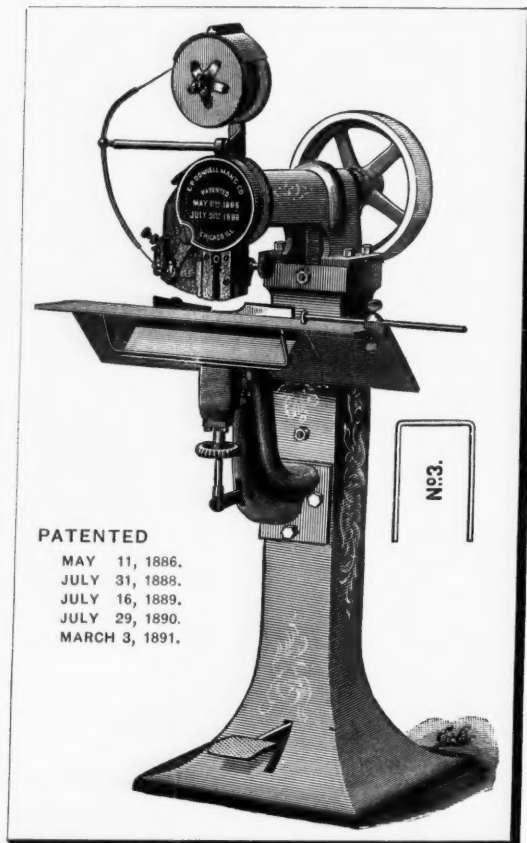
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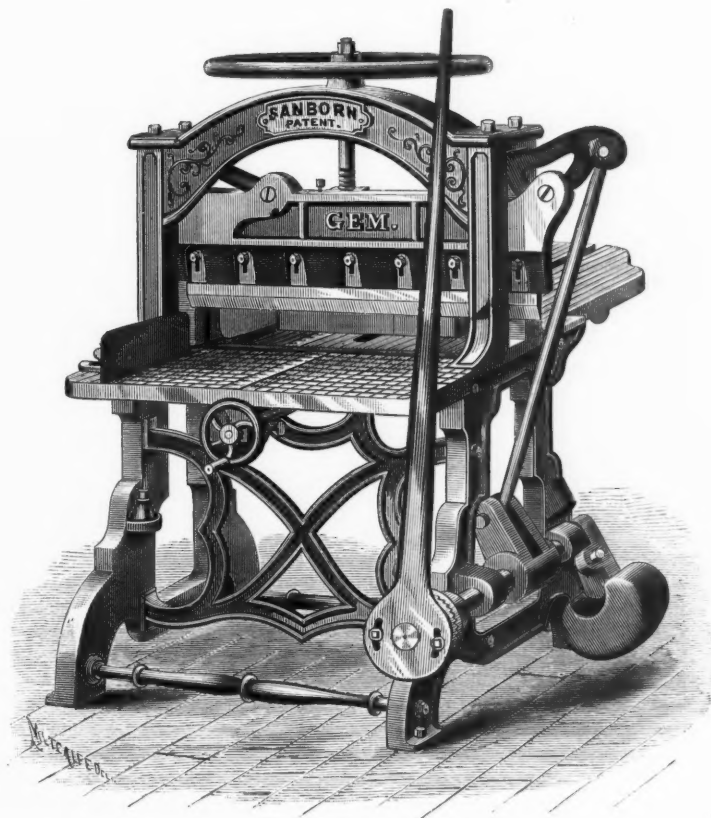
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ARE NOT PAPER SPOILERS, BUT PAPER FOLDERS.

Can be operated successfully without serving an apprenticeship—either attached to ANY  
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ANY COMPETENT PRESSMAN  
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We have used your Folder for the past three months daily. We have only words of commendation to speak for it. We use it attached to our No. 4 Two-Revolution Campbell Job and Book Press, *front delivery*. Our pressman thinks it is the best machine he ever handled (the best of them not excepted). The machine's completeness and simplicity enabled us to attach without any aid from the factory, and at the price you are selling them no office can afford to do without.

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Per M. MANN, *Secretary*.

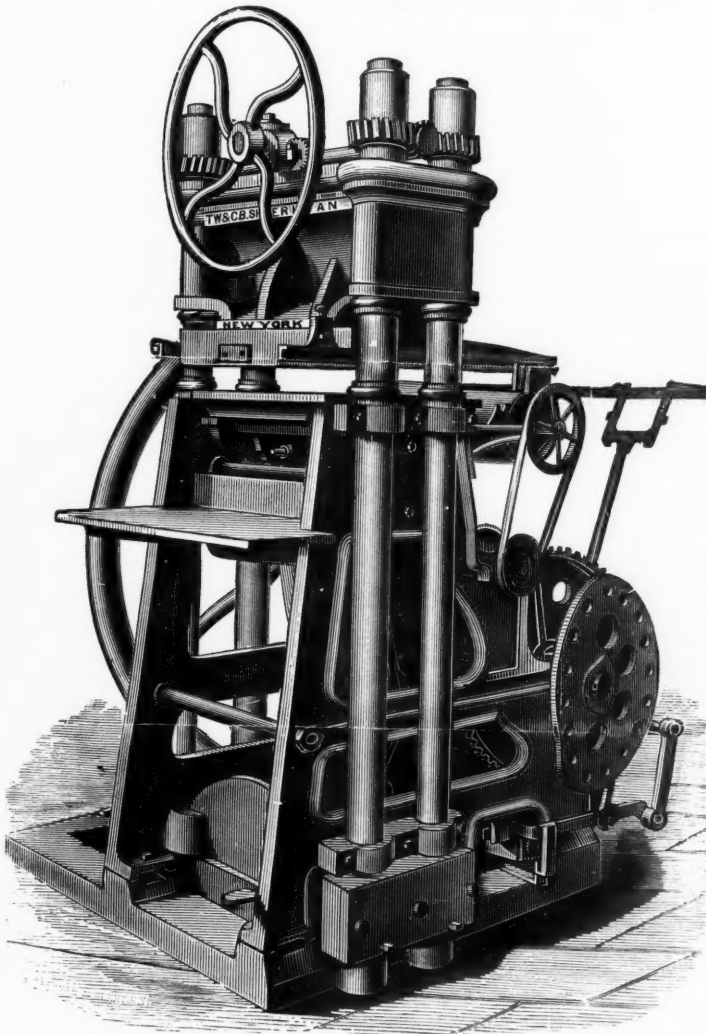
We build a full line. Newspaper Publishers, Job Printers and Bookmakers, we can *do you good* if in need of FOLDING MACHINERY. At your service,

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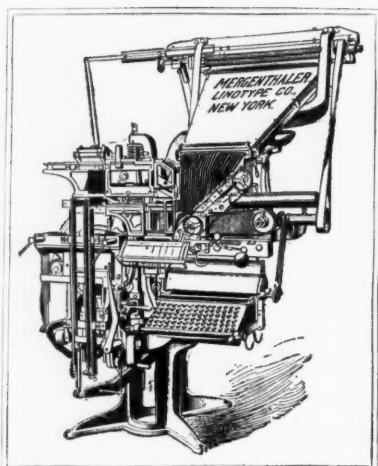
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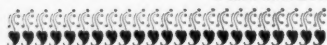


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ONLY SUCCESSFUL  
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EASILY OPERATED.  
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NEW FACE FOR EVERY ISSUE.

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Saving over Hand Composition, 50 per Cent and Upward.  
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Every Wheel Changes Automatically.

STEEL WHEELS,  
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The work of these machines is warranted equal to finest paging machine or press work.

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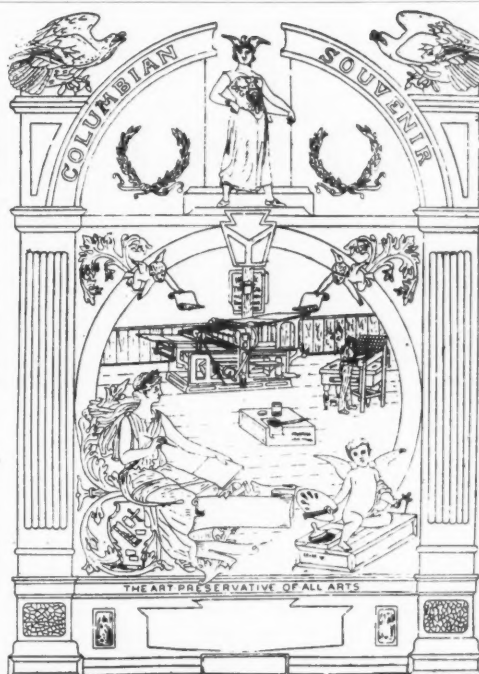
IS THE SAME AS THE OTHER, EXCEPT THE ADDITION OF CUTS, INITIALS, ORNAMENTS, ETC. FOR SALE BY US, MAKING A NEAT PAMPHLET OF THIRTY-TWO PAGES AND COVER. THE PRICE OF THIS REMAINS THE SAME, TEN CENTS.

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New London, Conn., Jan. 7<sup>th</sup> 1893  
 Duplex Color Disc Co.

Gentlemen - We have had your Duplex Color Disc on trial in our job department for a month, and we enclose check for same. It is that pretty strong evidence that we are satisfied with the disc. It arrived just in time for us to put it to a severe test, as we used it continuously for twenty days in printing our New Year's Souvenir, or Carrier Address, our annual donation to the newboys. We send you one of the souvenirs by this mail. You will note that there are two colors to each of the twenty-five leaves; and the covers were printed in the same press, showing that the disc is adapted to one or two colors or a single impression. Yours truly,  
 The Telegraph Co., Walter Fitzmaurice, Mgr.

Our location at the World's Fair is in space 33, as shown in Diagram of Machinery Hall on another page of this number.



This is a sample of the class of letters we are receiving constantly from printers who use the DUPLEX COLOR DISC and have learned its good points. Note remark regarding working one color as well as two.

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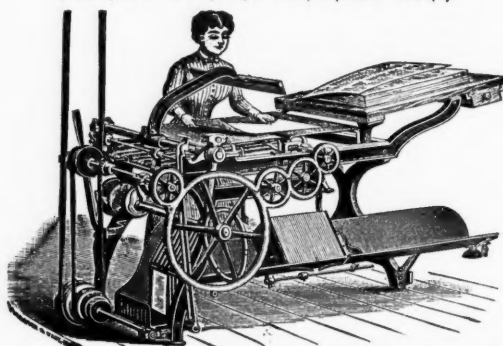
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excellent goods which  
we are closing out to make  
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